The New-York Times.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BATTLE IN LOMBARDY.

Utter Rout of the Austrians at Magenta.

Twenty-Seven Thousand of their Number Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

THE ALLIES LOSE 8,000 MEN.

INSURRECTION IN MILAN.

The Austrians Evacuate that City.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 1-8 a 93 3-4.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. BORLAND, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., passed Farther Point at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, on her way to Quebec.

The news is of the highest importance.

The steamship *Adelaide*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the morning of the 8th.

The great battle of the campaign occurred at Magenta, near Milan, in which the French claim a decisive victory, giving the loss of the Austrians at 20,000 *hors de combat*.

The French loss is reported as high as 12,000 men.

The Austrians had evacuated Milan.

The Queen of England had delivered her speech to Parliament. The document possesses no important points.

A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was pending in the House of Commons.

The Paris Bourse was active and prices higher, the Rentes closing at 63f. 30c.

Consols had advanced, the closing price being 93⅛ @93¾ for money and account.

There was but little inquiry for cotton in the Liverpool market, and prices were weak, while in many cases a decline of ⅛d. was quoted. The sales of the three days were 17,000 bales.

In the Liverpool breadstuffs market prices of all descriptions of breadstuffs were slightly lower as compared with the rates quoted per *Europa*.

The Liverpool provision market was dull.

The Bombay mail of the 12th of May had arrived, but the news was not of much importance. A great monetary panic had prevailed.

THE BATTLE AT MAGENTA.

Retreat of the Austrians Across the Ticino—The Allies Pass that River—Conflict of the Two Armies—Gen. Espinasse Killed—Marshal Canrobert Mortally Wounded—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers Superseded—The Forces Engaged.

The latest news by the *Europa*, reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino, is fully confirmed.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo. There was considerable fighting at both places.

On the 4th inst. a great battle took place at Magenta, twelve miles from Milan.

NAPOLEON'S dispatches claim a decisive victory, and Paris was illuminated. He says that *they took 7,000 Austrian prisoners, and placed 12,000 more hors de combat, besides capturing three cannon and two standards.*

The French loss is stated by the Emperor at 3,000 men.

The Austrians took one cannon.

The French General ESPINASSE was killed, and Marshal CANROBERT was mortally wounded.

Five French marshals and generals were wounded.

General MCMAHON was made a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta.

General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS had been superseded in his command by General FOREY.

Milan was insurgent, and had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan, but the French had not occupied it.

Rumors prevalent at Paris represent the French loss at Magenta at from 9,000 to 12,000 men.

The forces engaged are reported at 100,000 to 120,000 Austrians, and 100,000 to 130,000 French.

The Austrian accounts speak of a "*series of battles with varying success on both sides, but still undecided up to the night of the 5th, with great losses on both sides.*"

The Austrians admit that they had four generals and five staff officers wounded.

It was reported that General HESS commanded the Austrians, and also that the Emperor NAPOLEON partially commanded the French.

The latest rumors detracted from the alleged French victory.

It was believed that proposals for peace would be made if the French entered Milan.

TELEGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

The following is the first announcement of the great battle fought on the 4th, by telegraph from NAPOLEON to the Empress:

NOVARA, Saturday, June 4—11:30 P. M.

A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Five thousand prisoners have been taken. Fifteen thousand of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be dispatched by telegraph.

The above was published in Paris on Sunday the 5th, and on the evening of that day the cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day (*Monday*) the *Moniteur* published the following dispatches from the Emperor to the Empress:

MAGENTA, Sunday, June 5.

Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan, across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours, the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy. In the meantime, General MCMAHON made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts, we repulsed the enemy at every point, with a loss on our side of about 2,000 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

MAGENTA, Sunday, June 5—Evening.

The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7,000, and the Austrians placed hors de combat are 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags were captured from the enemy.

To-day our army rests for the purpose of reorganizing itself. Our loss is about 3,000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

The following dispatch, also from the Emperor to the Empress, was received on the 6th, and bulletined at the Bourse:

HEAD-QUARTERS, Monday—8 A. M.

Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving, in their precipitation, the cannon and treasure of the army behind them. We are incumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

A dispatch dated Paris, Monday night, to the London *Post*, says: "The municipality of Milan proclaims VICTOR EMANUEL, and have presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. To-morrow the King will make his entry into Milan."

The following are Austrian accounts by way of Vienna. The information is meagre and unsatisfactory:

The official Austrian *Correspondence* of Sunday, the 5th, contained the following authentic communication:

"The details and the result of the battle at Magenta are *still expected from the Austrian* headquarters; the Austrian army had been transferred *during the night from the 4th to the 5th instant to* Abbiate Grasso. The same news states that the combat was undecided, and that a further fight was expected on the next day.

The following official bulletin was issued:

VIENNA, Monday, June 6—11:30 A. M.

A desperate combat took place on Saturday between the first and third, Count CLAMS' and Prince LICHTENSTEIN'S, *corps d'armée*, and the enemy, who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the contest was undecided. The combat was continued on Sunday.

Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardor, and showed a valor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the Imperial army. Milan is perfectly tranquil. The *head-quarters yesterday were still at Abbiate Grasso.*

An Austrian telegram from Verona gives a similar view, but adds that the authorities and weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of General GYULAI. The town is quiet.

The following message from Vienna has been published by the Frankfort papers, without any guarantee as to the authenticity of the news:

VIENNA, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of the *corps de armée* of Field-Marshal CLAM-GALLAS on the battle-field, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 8.

The *Times* this morning publishes a summary of the official news received at Vienna up to midnight of Monday. It is as follows:

"There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the First Corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced, and in the afternoon of the same day the Third Austrian Corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late in the night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The Austrian corps were engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides was very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was killed."

RUMORS FROM CORRESPONDENTS AND THE PRESS.

The *Times* in its editorial remarks on the subject says, it now seems probable that this hard fight is even yet undecided, but that on the whole the French have the best of it.

The absence of late telegrams by way of Paris is not considered indicative of French success.

The London *Advertiser* says it was rumored last night that the Government had received a telegram from the British Minister at Vienna, announcing an Austrian victory.

The opinion was becoming current in London that the victory of Magenta was a victory in which the French were defeated, and their failure to occupy Milan, only twelve miles from Magenta, strengthened this view.

The movement which preceded the battle at Magenta was not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the Allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of about 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the allied army prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London *Post* says that General MCMAHON was raised on the battle-field to the rank of Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, says the Emperor NAPOLEON was present at the battle of Magenta, but did not command in person.

There is a report that General CANROBERT was mortally wounded, and that five French Marshals or Generals were wounded.

The *Patrie* says that Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was removed from his command and replaced by Gen. FOREY. Marshal VAILLANT is superseded by Gen. RANDON, and the Ministry of War is to be confided provisionally to Gen. HORANNA. (?)

There were rumors in Paris on the 8th that the French loss was from 9,000 to 12,000 men *hors de combat*. Generals NEIL and MCMAHON were said to be among the wounded.

The Paris papers variously estimate the forces engaged at 100,000 to 120,000 French, and 130,000 to 180,000 Austrians.

General GARIBALDI had quitted Lecco, and General D'URBAN had retreated to Monza. It was supposed that GARIBALDI was directing his march against D'URBAN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs that General MCMAHON has been created Duke of Magenta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The real business of Parliament commenced on the 7th, when the Queen in person delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen:—I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavors for the peace of Europe. Those efforts have unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving the assurance of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality, and I hope with God's assistance to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honor of my Crown to increase my naval force to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of France, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other arrangements continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

The rest of the speech is devoted to matters of local interest. Attention is directed to the bill to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioner in regard to the best mode of manning the Navy. And in respect to the Reform question, the Queen simply says that she shall have pleasure in giving her sanction to any well-considered measure, and that should matters of more urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country necessitate a postponement, she hopes that the question will have attention at the commencement of the session.

The speech concludes by expressing a hope that the deliberations of Parliament will tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and a progressive improvement at home.

In the House of Lords, the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Earl POWIS, and seconded by Lord GIFFORD. The conduct of the Government, both in their domestic and foreign relations, was denounced by Lord GRANVILLE and others, but after their speeches in defence by the Earl of MALMESBURY and the Earl of DERBY, the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, the address to the Crown was moved by Mr. EGERTON, and seconded by Mr. J. [illegible]. The Marquis of HARTINGTON moved an amendment, to the effect that the present Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House. He reprehended the conduct of the Government on the Reform question. Mr. HANBURY seconded the amendment. Mr. DISRAELI defended the course of the Government, and stated that the *Reform* question would be postponed till the next session, and that the foreign policy of the Government would be peace. He called for an immediate division. The question was about to be put, but the Opposition were not prepared to vote, and, after speeches by Lord PALMERSTON and others, Mr. DISRAELI consented to adjourn the debate till the 11th.

A conference of the Liberal Party was held in London on the 6th, in the street, pursuant to a call issued by Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL and other prominent men. Upwards of two hundred and fifty members of Parliament are stated to have been present, and the proceedings were, on the whole, harmonious.

KOSSUTH was leaving England for Italy on the 7th inst. He had had an interview with the French Ambassador in London. Some three hundred Hungarians who had returned from America were to follow him to Italy.

It was announced that Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY had *arrived in London on a diplomatic mission from Austria*, but the *Herald* states authoritatively that the report is entirely without foundation.

Sir ARTHUR MAGENIS, at present British Minister to Sweden, is appointed Envoy to Naples, thus reopening diplomatic relations with that Kingdom.

The sudden death of Mr. PIERCE, a leading member of Christy's Minstrels, now performing in London, is announced.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Herald* mentions a rumor that Sir EDWARD GROGAN is to succeed Sir E. HEAD, as Governor-General of Canada.

FRANCE.

Confidence was somewhat restored in commercial circles, and business was more animated.

The Paris Flour market was firm and rather dearer. Wheat was also firm. It was feared that the prevailing wet weather would damage the crops.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant and higher. The quotation for Three per Cents on the 6th was 64f. 30c. an advance of more than one per cent. since the *Europa* sailed. On the 7th, the closing price was 63f. 30c. ex coupon, which is equal to a further advance of one half.

AUSTRIA.

On the 4th a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial family, and the Ministers, were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

RUSSIA.

An important circular from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, to the Envoys of Russia at the several Courts of Germany, declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria, the political equilibrium, resulting from the treaties by which the German confederation is constituted, will be destroyed.

GERMANY.

A dispatch from Darmstadt says that at the opening of the Chambers there the Presidents of both branches of the Legislature declared in favor of war against LOUIS NAPOLEON.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of May 12 had reached England. The news is of little importance. The Money Market had experienced a sudden and unprecedented panic. Discount was nominally ruling at 24 per cent. in the Bazaar, but money in any quantity was not obtainable upon any terms. The import market was depressed by the monetary crisis. Cotton had declined from the same cause, and Exchange had materially advanced. Quotations ranged from 2s. 2⅛d.@ 2s. 2½d. Freights about the same.

The vessels engaged in laying down the Red Sea Telegraph Cable were within 300 miles of Aden, and the working of the line was most satisfactory.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Mail of April 16th had reached England. The news is of no importance. The gold shipments, since the departure of the previous mail, reached nearly £1,000,000.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton market were 17,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed with but little inquiry and prices weak, while some authorities say that in many cases a reduction of ⅛d. had been submitted to. Messrs. CLARE & SONS quote: Middling Orleans 6 13-16d., and Middling Uplands 6 9-16d.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market was dull, the East Indian demand having subsided.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

In the Liverpool Breadstuffs market all descriptions were slightly lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote American Flour very dull and unsalable, and quotations nominal at 11s.@12s. 9d. WHEAT declined 2d.@3d.; Western, 9s.@10s.; Western White, 10s.@11s.; White Southern, 10s. 6d.@12s. CORN had a downward tendency, and holders were pressing on the market at a reduction for European; American sorts were quoted: Mixed, 6s. 6d.@6s. 8d.; Yellow, 6s. 8d.@6s. 10d.; White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull, and prices weak. BEEF was heavy, and all qualities slightly lower. PORK dull, and sales unimportant. BACON quiet. LARD dull, and slightly lower. TALLOW steadier; Butchers' Association 56s.@56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote ROSIN dull at 4s. 1d. for common. SUGAR firm and 6d. higher. COFFEE quiet. ASHES dull and nominal. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS were dull but steady in London. SUGAR was firm at an advance of 6d.@1s. COFFEE firm at a slight advance. TEA firm. RICE heavy, and previous quotations barely maintained. TALLOW firm at 55s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on the 7th at 93⅜ for money and 93½@93¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Stocks were slow of sale, but without alteration of moment in rates.

A PARALLEL.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes: At the last struggle between Austria and France, half a century ago, the names of the *dramatis personæ*, who performed on the European boards, tally so wonderfully with the *corps dramatique* displayed to public view when the curtain rose again on the revival of the same play this month, 1859, that the bill of the entertainment needs no alteration:

DRAM. PERS., 1810.	DRAM. PERS., 1859.
Alexander I., Czar.	Alexander II.
Fred. Wm. I., King of Prussia.	Fred. Wm. II.
Franz I., Kaiser.	Franz Jos. II.
Pius VI., Pope.	Pius IX.
Napoleon I., Protagonista.	Napoleon III.
V. Emanuel I., Savoyard.	Vict. Eman.
Ferdinand I., Lazzarone.	Ferdinand II.
George IV., first gentleman in Europe.	George V., acting at Hanover.

VIVAT VICTORIA REGINA!

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Its Heroes and its Victims.

Among the illustrious victims of the late important battle in Lombardy, the name of the Marshal commanding the third *corps d'armée* of the allied army deserves signal notice.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

FRANCOIS CERTAIN CANROBERT was a native of the ancient and war-like province of Brittany where he was born of a good old family in 1809. *Educated at the military school of St. Cyr, he left* that institution with the rank of a sub-Lieutenant *of one of the regiments of the line, and in 1832* was advanced to a Lieutenancy. In 1835 he embarked for Algeria, where he was present at all the important actions of the war, earning promotion to the grade of Captain. At the siege of Constantine he led the assault at one of the breaches, by the side of Colonel COMBES, and so distinguished himself by his gallantry, that his commanding officer, who fell mortally wounded in the action recommended him to Marshal VALLEE, as a young man "whose future was assured." Decorated with the cross of the *Legion d'Honneur*, he returned to France in 1839. Returning in 1841, after a short repose, to Africa, he continued to serve with the highest credit in the protracted wars and insurrections by which the army of France has been educated. In 1849, as Colonel of the Third Zouaves, he was first in the assault at Zaatcha, immortalized by the pencil of VERNET, and by his splendid courage and skill obtained the rank of Commander of the *Legion of Honor*. CANROBERT had just returned from Africa when the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, took place. It was understood, at the time, that in lending himself to the support of LOUIS NAPOLEON he meant to secure some vantage from which, at a proper time, he might act against the President, and that vantage he obtained in the appointment of Commander of Paris under the new *régime*, with promotion to the rank of General of Brigade. But he was conspicuous in repressing the insurrections of December, 1851, and eventually gave himself to the new order of things with devotion. In return for this, he was named General of Division in 1853. When the war with Russia broke out, Gen. CANROBERT, in March, took command of the First Division of the Army of the East, which was so frightfully decimated by cholera in the disastrous campaign of the Dobrutscha. Subsequently, he played a leading part in the campaign of the Crimea, sustaining at the battle of the Alma the first shock of the Russian attack, and storming the heights with the Zouaves, until Gen. FOREY came up to his support. Although badly wounded in the arm, he *remained on the field until the close of the day.* Two days after that victory, Marshal ST. ARNAUD, perceiving his death approaching, resigned the chief command of the allied armies into the hands of Gen. CANROBERT, in conformity with secret instructions received from the Emperor, March 12, 1854. General CANROBERT commanded at Inkermann, opened the lines before Sebastopol and was proceeding rapidly toward the capture of the city, when the refusal or jealous hesitation of Lord RAGLAN to cooperate heartily with his ally, disgusted him with his position, and he suddenly resigned it into the hands of General PELISSIER, gracefully resuming his subordinate command of the first *corps d'armée*. Two months afterwards he returned to France, and there, on the 16th of May, 1856, he received, simultaneously with Generals BOSQUET and RANDON, the *bâton* of Marshal of France. The position of Senator was an incident of this office. At the outset of the present war, Marshal CANROBERT was assigned the command of the Military Division of Lyons, but when the threatening manifestations of Germany made it necessary for the Emperor to put the Duke DE MALAKOFF in that position, Marshal CANROBERT accepted the command of the third *corps d'armée*, and in that capacity was with the army which crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and fell mortally wounded at the great battle and victory of Magenta.

GENERAL ESPINASSE.

ESPRIT-CHARLES-MARIE ESPINASSE, like CANROBERT, was a graduate of the school of St. Cyr. Born in the village of Saissac, April 2, 1815, during the "Hundred Days." He left the school in 1833, and won his first steps in Algeria. As *Chef de Bataillon* he fought in 1845 at the head of the Zouaves; and in 1849 commanded the Forty-second of the Line at the siege of Rome. He was most active in suppressing the insurrections of December, 1851, and devoted himself to the cause of the President and of public order. Immediately on the proclamation of the Empire, he became an *aide-de-camp* of the Emperor. In the Crimea he fought gallantly by the side of the Sardinians at Tchernaya, and was one of the first to follow General MACMAHON into the Malakoff. When Paris was shocked and excited by the Orsini affair in January, 1858, General ESPINASSE was made Minister of Public Safety in the place of M. BILLAULT. Although this disappointment caused much alarm and concern as an invasion of the civil service by a military man, General ESPINASSE administered his office with commendable moderation; and when he made way for a more liberal system in the person of M. DELANGLE became a Senator of the Empire. He served in Italy as a General of Division in the second *corps d'armée* under the orders of General, now Marshal MACMAHON.

THE NEW DUKE DE MAGENTA.

NAPOLEON III. has been sparing in the creation of nobles. In nothing has he shown his intrinsic good sense and his knowledge of the French people more strikingly than in this forbearance. Weak men like JAMES I. of England, their heads turned by a sudden accession of sovereign power, constantly betray themselves by calling into existence a crowd of titular aristocrats and tinselled dignitaries, who provoke envy without inspiring either respect or emulation. The French Emperor has reserved his titles for men already conspicuous in the public eye; and by linking his new nobility with marked public interests, or brilliant moments in the national history, gives their decorations and trappings a solid value in the commonwealth. In the seven years of his reign he has created but two dukes, and revived two ducal titles of the first Empire. The Duke of MALAKOFF has carried his name as almost a literal "tower of strength" to the great army which has been assembled in Eastern France, to assist Prussia in keeping down the riotous Anti-Gallican enthusiasm of the South Germans. The Duke of MAGENTA will now march with the liberating armies through Lombardy, as a living incarnation of their first colossal strife, and their first great victory.

MARIE-EDME-PATRICK-MAURICE DE MAC-MAHON is a scion of one of those illustrious Irish families which followed the STUARTS into exile two centuries ago, and have since given so many brave and brilliant names to the history of France, Austria and Spain. The gallantry of the SARSFIELDS and the TYRCONNELS has not faded out of this ancient blood with the lapse of time; and the valor of the Irish Brigade which broke the English squares at Fontenoy lives in the stormer of the Malakoff and the leader of the desperate battle at Magenta.

The father of Marshal MCMAHON was a Peer of France under the Restoration, having been as loyal to the Bourbons as his ancestors had been to the STUARTS; and a personal friend of CHARLES X of France. The son, born in 1807, entered that nursery of heroes, the school of St. Cyr, in 1825 and fought in Algiers with the first French army of invasion. Returning to France in the suite of General ACHARD, he marched with the Duc D'ORLEANS to the siege of Antwerp in 1831, and was one of the officers who saved the pompous Belgian lion erected on the field of Waterloo from the rage of the French infantry by a few good-natured witticisms at the expense of that rather ridiculous beast. Action being the element of men like MACMAHON, he is found again in Algiers in 1837 prominent in the assault on Constantine. He afterwards commanded a battalion of rifles, and a regiment of the Foreign Legion, and in 1845, as General of Brigade, governed the Province of Oran. July 16, 1852, he became a general of division; and in 1855 was despatched to succeed General CANROBERT at Sebastopol. On the 8th September of that year *the perilous honor of leading the storming* party against the Malakoff was confided to him, and in an instant he found himself famous. He was almost the first man to enter the Russian works, and swearing to stay there, "living or dead," rallied his troops so constantly and ardently to the defence, that all the obstinate gallantry of the Russian battalions was wasted upon the attack. He commanded in Italy the Second Division, and has now won the distinction, unparalleled, we believe, in history, of receiving on one battle-field his ducal coronet and his baton of Marshal of France. Our Irish fellow-citizens will doubtless take no small share of the glory of Magenta to themselves in virtue of the new Duke's share in the action, and they have certainly reason to be proud of their kinsman.

The Important Battles of the Century.

Although it is, of course, as yet, impossible to enter upon any detailed criticism of the tremendous battle fought at Magenta on the 4th and 5th *of June, yet the telegrams already received shadow* forth the proportions of the conflict in a form so *imposing that to find any parallel for this "dance* of death" we must go back far beyond the memories of most men now living in the prime of life. The things of which we have read with mingled wonder, horror and admiration, in the history of the great wars of the Empire, are now almost literally reenacting under our own eyes.

The war of the Crimea itself, though it startled the world from the repose of years, and indicated what war on the old battle-fields must be were it ever opened there again, was yet but a sort of overture to the great struggle of which the bitter earnest has now begun. In the annexed comparative list of the forces engaged in some of the most remarkable actions of the present century, the reader will find the means of estimating the stupendous character which the present war promises to assume. In comparison with the forces engaged at Magenta, at the lowest unofficial estimate of their numbers, the armies which contested some of the hardest-fought fields of modern history, were but divisions and brigades. The combined troops of BONAPARTE and MELAS at Marengo, amounted to hardly more than half of *the Austrian army at Magenta. The great field of* Austerlitz, that miracle of battles, as it has been called, was fought and won by rival hosts numbering in all 160,000 men. The battle of Magenta must have arrayed at least a quarter of a million of men in hostile arms. It is only in the Napoleonic campaigns of 1809 and 1812, that we can find any armies comparable, in numerical importance, with those now contending to decide the fate of Italy.

The most hotly-fought fields of the Peninsular war and of the Crimea seem small in the presence of those masses of desperate and determined valor. Inkerman was fought and won by an allied force hardly more numerous than the French divisions which defended Montebello on the 20th of May. Maida, that famous British battle, which did so much to cheer the dispirited British troops, and to reassure them in the prospect of meeting the Continental armies, was contested by forces inferior to the armies engaged at our victory of Buena Vista.

It is true that the moral significance of conflicts is frequently out of proportion with the numbers engaged. The victories of Marengo, Maida and New-Orleans are signal illustrations of this fact. But the magnitude of the interests at stake in the present Italian war, involving as they do the triumph of absolutist reaction or progressive independence on the Continent of Europe, is not unworthily represented in this gigantic scale of the opposing armaments; and if anything could reconcile us to such terrible scenes as are brought before the imagination by the tidings of Magenta, it should be the consideration that out of all this carnage and calamity we may reasonably look for the restoration of a great people to permanent peace, honorable industry, and the cause of civilized progress.

MARENGO—(June 14, 1800.)

French, under BONAPARTE, 32,000.
Austrians, commanded by MELAS, 40,000.

	French.	Austrians.
Killed and wounded	6,000	6,000
Prisoners	1,000	4,000

AUSTERLITZ—(Dec. 2, 1805.)

French, under the Emperor NAPOLEON, 70,000.
Russians and Austrians, commanded by Gen. KUTUSOFF, the Emperors being present, 90,000;

	French.	Allies.
Killed, wounded and prisoners	12,000	30,000

MAIDA—(July 4, 1806.)

The British, commanded by Sir JOHN STUART, 5,675.
French and Neapolitans, commanded by REGNIER, 6,500.

	British.	F. and N.
Killed and wounded	327	2,450

JENA, (Oct. 14, 1806.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 80,000.
Prussians, commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, 110,000.

	French.	Prussians.
Killed, wounded and prisoners	4,100	42,000

EYLAU, (Feb. 8, 1807.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 85,000.
Russians, commanded by General BENNINGSEN, 75,000.

	French.	Russians.
Killed, wounded and prisoners	18,000	25,000

FRIEDLAND, (June 14, 1807.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 101,000.
Russians, commanded by General BENNINGSEN, 66,000.

	French.	Russians.
Killed and wounded	8,000	18,000

ASPERN, (May 21, and 22, 1809.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 80,000.
Austrians, commanded by the Archduke CHARLES, 90,000.

	French.	Austrians.
Killed, wounded and prisoners	18,000	20,000

WAGRAM, (July 5 and 6, 1809.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 130,000.
Austrians, commanded by the Archduke CHARLES, 160,000.

	French.	Austrians.
Killed, wounded and prisoners	22,000	26,000

NEW-ORLEANS, (Jan. 8, 1815.)

Americans, under General JACKSON, 7,000.
English, under General PAKENHAM, 6,000.

	Americans.	English.
Killed and wounded	13	1,932

WAVRE AND WATERLOO, (June 18, 1815.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON 75,000.
The Allies, under WELLINGTON and BLUCHER, 110,000

	French.	Allies
Killed and wounded	19,000	29,500

BUENA VISTA—(Feb. 22-23, 1847.)

Americans, under Gen. TAYLOR, 4,000.
Mexicans, under Gen. SANTA ANNA, 19,000.

	Americans.	Mexicans.
Killed and wounded	756	2,100

ALMA—(Sept. 20, 1854.)

Allies, under Marshal ST. ARNAUD and Lord RAGLAN, 51,000, viz.: 25,000 French, and 26,100 English.
Russians, under Prince MENTSCHIKOFF, 50,000.

	Allies.	Russians.
Killed and wounded	3,100	6,000

INKERMAN—(Nov. 5, 1854.)

Allies, under Gen. CANROBERT and Lord RAGLAN, 13,000, viz.: 8,000 English, and 5,000 French.
Russians, under Gen. DANNENBERG, 40,000.

	Allies.	Russians.
Killed and wounded	4,126	10,000

MONTEBELLO—(May 20, 1859.)

Allied French and Sardinians, under Gen. FOREY, 11,000.
Austrians, under Count STADION, 20,000.

	Allies.	Austrians.
Killed and wounded	900	2,000

MAGENTA—(June 4-5, 1859.)

Allies, under NAPOLEON III., 110,000.(?)
Austrians, under Marshal HESS, 140,000.(?)

	Allies.	Austrians.
Killed, wounded, and prisoners	3,000(?)	20,000(?)

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Report Relative to the Return of Santa Anna to Mexico—The New Loan—Our Naval Forces in the Gulf, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 19.

No credit is given by the Government, or at the Mexican Legation, to the statements published in reference to the intention of SANTA ANNA to return to Mexico. There is confidence in the final success of the Constitutional Government.

There is much anxiety felt with regard to the Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, now overdue at New-Orleans seven days. It is still considered probable that she may have been detained by Mr. MCLANE to bring the important treaty which was being negotiated—this voyage being understood to be her last this season.

Already our enterprising citizens begin to besiege the new Mexican Minister with bogus claims of railroad grants and indemnities, and are making efforts to draw over our own Government into their support; but it is believed that the Administration has too much sagacity to be humbugged in this matter. Indeed, it is known that these bogus claimants have received a check.

There being much misapprehension as to the proposed five million loan, now advertised by the Treasury Department, it may be stated that it is solely for the purpose of meeting the Treasury notes which have fallen due, and, in fact, is nothing more than a reissue of Treasury notes. The receipts into the Treasury are ample for the necessities of Government.

Army contractors, transportation-to-Utah contractors, and firearms contractors, are gathering here in force, and are hob-nobbing with the War Department officials. *Some Government spoils are in question.*

[FROM OUR REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 19.

The naval vessels in the Gulf will be dispatched to any point where American interests require protection from the Reactionists, [illegible] communicating with the Federal authorities at Washington. The Liberal Government will readily accept the efforts of Minister MCLANE, who has ample powers in the premises, and will permit the landing of our forces for that purpose.

Information was received here to-night, from New-Orleans, brought by the steamer *Jasper*, by way of Tehuantepec, to the effect that alarming reports prevailed along the line of the road, as to the growing power of the Church Party, which is said to be dealing very summarily with foreigners, more especially all who were in the slightest degree implicated in the revolutionary movements of the opposite party. DEGOLLADO, the Liberal general, has been called to Vera Cruz by JUAREZ, as Minister of War.

The proposed loan of five millions, the bids for which are to be opened to-morrow, is to meet the Treasury notes which have already fallen due and been redeemed. It is considered nothing more nor less than a reissue of Treasury notes.

The Sardinian Minister was overjoyed on receiving the news by the *Anglo-Saxon*. He left for New-York this afternoon.

Murder and Suicide in Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Saturday, June 18.

This morning, about 9½ o'clock, the dead bodies of MARTIN SAUTER, his wife and only child, were found in an upper room of the emigrant house kept by SAUTER, on Buffalo-street. The wife's throat must have been cut while asleep in bed, causing almost instant death, the windpipe being entirely severed. The child, six years of age, was on another bed, with her throat horribly mangled. The body of SAUTER was found in a reclining position by the side of the bedstead on which the child lay. It is supposed the deed was done some time in the night, as the house was observed to be closed up to the time of the discovery. SAUTER kept an emigrant boarding-house and was connected by marriage with respectable German families in town. The affair creates intense excitement. The Coroner is now holding an inquest. It is known that the parties had not lived a quiet life for some time, but whether the deed was committed under the influence of liquor is not known.

Murder in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 19.

Yesterday Mayor SWAN received a dispatch from Norfolk, stating that B. F. FLANNIGAN, of Princess Anne's County, Va., had been brutally murdered, and that WALTER S. LAND, of the same place, charged with being the murderer, had left Norfolk on Saturday evening for Baltimore, in company with his wife. The parties are all highly respectable. Shortly after, a person bearing the same name, was arrested at Barnum's Hotel, where he had just arrived and registered his name. He was committed for further examination. The accused professed willingness to return without waiting for a requisition, and will probably be taken back to-morrow.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 18.

The New Mexican mail of the 30th ult. reached Independence this morning. The news is unimportant.

Three companies of troops were met at Cottonwood, en route to establish a post at the crossing of the Arkansas.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Saturday, June 18.

The water in the Ohio River at this point is seven feet deep, and is rising. There are plenty of boats up for all the river landings.

Sailing of the Steamship Indian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 18.

The steamship *Indian* sailed at 10 o'clock, this morning, for Liverpool, with 116 passengers. Wind east, with heavy rain.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William B. Robinson, of this City, sailed yesterday for Ireland, in the *City of Washington*, accompanied by his wife. He revisits his native country for the first time since his arrival here twenty-three years ago, and bears with him the hearty good wishes of more friends than it falls to the lot of most men to possess. A few days since some of his personal friends gave him a complimentary dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, on which occasion there was a sumptuous entertainment, together with expressions of cordial regard from men whose friendship would do honor to any citizen, however distinguished and worthy.

The President, says the *States*, will make his annual visit to his favorite Summer retreat, the Bedford Springs, about the middle of July, where he will abide for about two weeks. In a few days he will go to the Soldiers' Home, to escape the heat of Washington, until October.

TONNAGE OF THE WORLD.—An English paper says: "At present it may interest our readers to know the extent of the merchant marine, from which may be estimated the real maritime power. The tonnage of the world is about 15 millions, the United States being first, United Kingdom second, France third, and British colonies fourth, but if we take Great Britain and her colonies together they amount to a trifle over that of the Great Republic. This is a sad change from 1813, when all the European ports were blockaded by us, not an enemy's ship appearing on the ocean, except those of our cousins, with whom, as well as the Great NAPOLEON, we were then at war. Our merchant marine far exceeded the rest of the world. Now we only stand as 1 to 2¼. When Parliament meets British shipping should in all respects be placed on an equality with foreign by reciprocity. Since the change of the Navigation laws, without it foreign has increased in our carrying trade as 4 to 1. Let us then have justice done to this great national interest, the nursery of our fleet."

TORNADO AT EMBDEN, ME.—The Somerset *Telegraph* reports that a terrible tornado passed over a portion of the town of Embden, Me., June 1st, prostrating houses, barns, trees, orchards and everything in its course. It was first seen near the middle of the pond, whirling the water in a terrific column several hundred feet into the air. Three barns belonging to Mr. JOSEPH ATKINSON, and one belonging to Mr. JOSEPH MULLEN, were demolished, and a Mr. CLARK and Mr. TALCOTT, who were in one of the barns, were somewhat injured. A house belonging to Mr. JOSEPH REDMAN was also demolished, and Mrs. REDMAN and her little child, and another woman, who were in the house at the time, were all more or less injured. Portions of the demolished buildings were carried to the distance of two miles.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Creole Population of Trinidad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Friday, April 1, 1859.

The population of Trinidad, according to the census of 1851, was, in round numbers, 69,000 souls, and taking into consideration the great mortality by the cholera of 1854, the present increase over the estimate of the last census must be small. For all purposes of statistical information, it is safe to put down the population of 1856 at 70,000. The inhabitants are a curious mixture of races—European, Asiatic, African and American. Originally settled by a few Spanish families, and deemed insignificant as compared with the gold and silver regions on the Main, Trinidad failed to attract the attention of the home Government, and as late as 1783 we find the population only 2,763, of whom 2,032 were Indians. About this time its immigration from the French Islands commenced, and in ten years the population increased to 17,718, including 10,000 slaves. In 1797 Trinidad became, by conquest, a British Colony, and the Anglo-Saxon was added to the French, Spanish, African and Indian elements of its population. Indeed it is most curious to observe at the present day, in the Trinidadian Creoles of African descent, the types of the three European, as well as of the native American races. To complicate still more this amalgamation of peoples, there have been imported into the Colony during the last thirteen years about 30,000 immigrant laborers—principally Indian Coolies—a population which is fast giving to the Island its only want, a laboring class.

The question of population is a most interesting one, so far as Trinidad is concerned, for it is it is involved the success or failure of free labor within its limits. But before attempting to form any opinion, or come to any conclusion, pro or con., on the subject of free labor, it should be remembered that Trinidad must be judged on her own merits, and with reference to no other island or colony in these latitudes. She is as much an exception to any rule or any general idea that may be formed about the West Indies as Barbados is, though nothing can be more complete than the contrast between these two Islands. Trinidad is the very opposite of Barbados in climate, soil, population, and in all that can affect a country or its inhabitants. Trinidad is a new island very recently settled—Barbados had a population of 100,000 two centuries ago. Trinidad has an area of 1,287,000 square acres, of which about 60,000 only are under cultivation. Barbados, covering some 106,000 acres, is cultivated from end to end, like a garden. Trinidad, even under Slavery, never had anything like an adequate laboring population. Barbados is so thickly inhabited that work or starvation is the laborer's only choice.

In Trinidad land is exceedingly rich, plentiful and cheap, while labor is scarce and extravagantly high—in Barbados land is dear and labor is comparatively cheap. So that it is impossible to make the case of Barbados applicable in any one particular to Trinidad, or vice versa. The only similarity between the two islands is that sugar is the staple production of both, and that both have been successful, though from very different causes, under a free-labor system. I have already stated in a former letter that each West India colony should be judged on its own merits, for I do believe that a departure from this principle—a classification of the whole, and an adoption of results without understanding details—has led to much error and inconsistent argument. Upon this basis, then, and no other, I shall give the result, such as it is, of some passing observations on Trinidad and her condition since emancipation.

The great majority of the people of Trinidad are Negroes and half castes. They include creoles of this and other islands, brought here in the days of Slavery; native Africans imported as free laborers from Sierra Leone; Africans taken from captured slavers; and a few hundred liberated slaves, who immigrated to this island about sixteen years ago from the United States. Many of these people are nearly and some are perfectly white, and the census, probably from the fear of giving offence, does not classify the population according to color. For convenience sake I shall speak of all the colored inhabitants of the island as creoles of African descent. Their number, according to the best information I can obtain, slightly exceeds 43,000. On looking back to the period immediately preceding emancipation, we find the total number of slaves to have been about 21,000 and the free colored about 16,000. Of the former class not more than 11,000 were field laborers. To-day the number of creoles attached to sugar and cacao estates is not fairly three 4,000, and this falling off in the native and natural laboring force has been attributed here, as in other islands—and I must add without very much reduction—to the effect of abolition, to the indolence of the negro, and his refusal to work except under compulsion. I am unable to arrive at any such conclusion. I have taken some pains to trace the creole laborers from the time of emancipation—after they left the estates and dispersed—to the present day, and the great majority of them can, I think, be followed step by step—not downwards in the path of idleness and poverty, but upwards in the scale of civilization to positions of greater independence.

Perhaps in no island was impending ruin, consequent upon emancipation, so glaring, so palpable, so apparently certain, as it was in Trinidad after the liberation of the slaves. Unlike other Caribbean Islands, the seasons in Trinidad are purely tropical, divided into the Rainy and Dry. The latter only lasts five months, and if the planter has not completed his crop operations by the 1st of June, his loss is certain and irremediable. For this reason steady labor in Trinidad during the crop season was and is of paramount importance, and the planters had every reason to be alarmed that, in this island above all others, the effect of emancipation would be to deprive them of that continuous labor with which they were already so scantily supplied. Here was a country covering 1,287,000 acres, of which over a million of acres of rich land were capable of cultivation, with only some 30,000 acres already grown in cane, cacao, coffee, and pasture. The result which the planters apprehended—namely, that the emancipated laborers would prefer cultivating their own land when land could be bought at a nominal cost—might have been apprehended with equal propriety in any other country in the world where an abundance of rich territory offered the usual temptation to settlers. This very result happens in all new countries where men are free and independent to act for themselves and their own interests. There labor is necessarily high—often not to be procured at any price at all. Trinidad, after emancipation, was a parallel case to some of our Western territories, with the difference, a most important one, that she had the evil of tropical climate to contend against. The laborers, old and new, as they were free, asked and for a time received higher wages than the planters, hampered as their property was with debt, could afford to pay, and when this rate of wages was subsequently reduced, the majority of the emancipated laborers deserted the estates to better their condition and to seek for a more independent livelihood. A very large number purchased small tracts of land and began on their for themselves; a few squatted on Crown lands, of which the Government holds an enormous proportion; while many took to trade, and, setting up as petty shopkeepers in the towns, pursued a calling most congenial with their tastes and habitations. The planters vainly endeavored to remedy the evil; in vain they adopted most stringent measures to prevent the increase of small proprietors and keep up a sufficient laboring force for the estates. They imposed heavy taxes on all lands and buildings except those devoted to sugar manufacture. But their measures were futile; their policy, as I attempted to show in a former letter from Barbados, was suicidal. Instead of endeavoring to promote a good understanding between themselves and their laborers, the planters adopted and still retain in Trinidad the odious system of tenancy-at-will. The laborer who lives on an estate is compelled to work for that estate and no other on peril of ejection, with consequent loss of the crop which he has raised on his little allotment. He is still in a position of virtual slavery, and it is a matter which can excite no surprise that, after emancipation, those who had means to purchase parcels of ground should prefer to leave the estates and either cultivate the themselves or be free to give their labor to whom they pleased, upon their own terms, and in a way which would secure for themselves and their families a comfortable subsistence. They, accordingly, did leave the estates; and in a few years after abolition, the majority of the native laboring force—itself always inadequate to the wants of the large and rapidly developing colony—were lost to the plantations. Several estates, for want of the necessary labor, were deserted, and at one time it seemed probable that sugar cultivation in Trinidad would be altogether abandoned.

We have now some hundred into the course pursued by these 11,000 field laborers of Trinidad who, twenty years ago, were released from bondage, and the knowledge leads to some important conclusions closely affecting the question of emancipation. Of the entire number, only two or three thousand remained on the Estates. These men, in spite of all drawbacks—in spite of an illiberal tenure and a lower rate of wages than they could command elsewhere—manifested steadiness in their attachment to the land upon which they were born; but, like the laboring population of Barbados, which, from its density was compelled to remain in a servile condition, the creole field laborers of Trinidad have not progressed with their brethren in general intelligence and worldly prosperity. They supply labor to nearly all the cane estates; but comparatively few are to be met with on the sugar plantations. As to that portion of the creole laboring population which left the estates, and which I estimate at 6,000, I do not hesitate to say that their material condition has been very much improved, though, for a time, their desertion threw the planting interest into the greatest embarrassment. Five-sixths of them became proprietors of from one to ten acres, which they now own and which they grow in provisions for themselves and families: to supply other wants they give casual labor to the estates. But they are free of the estates, and can work for whom they please, or whom they deem the best pay-master. In almost every creole hut, after crop-time, a plentiful supply of rice may be seen—and sometimes cacao, grown by the owner upon his own lot. If he does not choose to sell this, he will work on an estate for as much money as he may require; but his labor—not being a certain or continuous labor—is lightly esteemed by the planter, and hence these small proprietors are not classed among the regular laboring force of the Island. Yet I have been assured that, during crop-time, as many as four or five thousand of these independent laborers and small proprietors will work on the estates; and I do not think the proportion so small when the immense number of creoles engaged in trade are taken into consideration.

My sympathies on this question are certainly with the white and not with the black population, but the interests of both in the West Indies are nearly identical. I am surprised, therefore, that after so important a step as emancipation was taken, so little was done to turn emancipation to the best account. I cannot see that, in a moral sense, the emancipated class, as a class, have undergone a decided improvement. In every free island that I have visited the blacks and mulattos are more offensive, more vicious and more turbulent, though, it must be admitted, far more intelligent and energetic than they are in our own States under the restrictions of Slavery. But I must deny that they lack industry when by industry they can add to their means or advance their prosperity. Nor can I agree with the West India planter who denounces the creole laborers as thriftless vagabonds, because they have preferred independence to servitude, or the pursuit of trade to that of agriculture. Unquestionably there is a certain amount of idleness and vagabondism among the creole laborers of Trinidad, but I see no evidence that these vices exist in a larger proportion among them than they would exist among any other class of laborers similarly situated. In leaving the estates the great majority were actuated by a desire to better their circumstances and to lead a more independent life. Land was cheap and abundant, and they preferred to have their own property rather than labor at low wages in a condition of precarious servitude. Added to this, the course of the planters contributed greatly to the very evil which they dreaded, and from which they afterwards so severely suffered. Instead of endeavoring by liberal terms to induce the laborers to remain on the estates, they commenced a system, shortly after emancipation, of giving less wages and exacting more work; and when the laborers retired, as they did, from estate to field work, they were summarily ejected from the houses and lands they occupied on the estates, and their provision grounds were destroyed. The emancipated laborers had therefore no resource left but to separate themselves from the planting interest.

In the observations I have made I have spoken principally of that portion of the emancipated class who remained agriculturists. Those who forsook field labor for trade offer also an apology for their course, though its wisdom we may be permitted to question. Work in the cane fields was the negro's sole occupation in the days of Slavery, and this species of work he is now disposed to look upon as degrading, and to fancy that it drags him back to the condition of servitude from which he has been liberated. Here we find an explanation of the large and utterly disproportionate numbers of colored people engaged in trade—from keeping a store down to selling a stick of sugar cane on the street. Not only have the tradesmen of 1820 and the free creoles of that period continued to follow mercantile and mechanical pursuits, but the laborers, after they were freed, made every exertion to bring up their children as traders or mechanics, and the consequence is that to-day these professions in Trinidad are almost entirely supplied from the colored population—the emancipated class and their descendants. If we take Port-of-Spain as an illustration, we find that four-fifths of the inhabitants—creoles of African descent—are engaged in trade, and their condition, I must add, is one of prosperity and independence. I have personal knowledge of many instances where great wealth has been accumulated by men who were slaves themselves a quarter of a century ago. Trade seems to be the destiny of the Trinidadian creoles, for the position they once occupied as tillers of the soil is already filled by another race.

The moral condition of the people whom I have thus briefly endeavored to trace, from the time of Slavery down to the present day, has not kept pace with their material prosperity, and all I have said of Barbadians, in a former letter on this particular head, may, with still greater force, be applied to Trinidad. The amalgamation of the European and African races is even more general in Trinidad than in Barbados, and, though marriages between whites and people of color is not opposed here with anything like the feeling it meets with in Barbadian society, yet I find, on examination, that in Port-of-Spain the ratio of births is 100 legitimate to 126 illegitimate—an exhibition of morality considerably below that of Havana. I may say that the so-called prejudices against color are less to be observed in Trinidad than any other Island in the British West Indies. Perhaps it is that there are more wealthy and intelligent creoles here than there are in other colonies, and I can assert, from my own experience, that Trinidad can boast of many creole planters who in mind and manner are most accomplished gentlemen. But, as I said before, the great mass of the colored population do not exhibit any great improvement in morality. Taking up the matter of crime, and comparing Trinidad in 1839, with a population of 70,000, to Trinidad in 1850, with a population of 40,000, I find that the average of convicted offenders for the last five years was, for felony, 63; for misdemeanor, 865, and for debt, 230; against a similar average before emancipation of felony, 20; misdemeanor, 10, and debt, 2! It is to be observed that stealing is the principal crime under the head of misdemeanor. Arson is frequent, and the perpetrators are discovered with great difficulty—more often they go unpunished. The criminal records of Trinidad show that a majority of the felonies have been committed in uncontrollable ebullitions of anger; in the minor offences the most curious deliberation and cunning is often apparent. It is also a fact worthy of remark that the County of Victoria gives the largest proportion of offenders. This is the most important agricultural district of the colony; but while it gives the largest number of criminals, it shows, at the same time, the lowest proportion of small independent proprietors, as well as by far the greatest number of estate laborers. The inference is that that portion of the emancipated class which left the estates attained a higher *status* of morality, as they undoubtedly did of material prosperity, by the course they pursued, though that course was directly hostile to the planting interest.

Trinidad, like all the other islands, is lamentably behind the age in educational science, and there is ample room to hope that when knowledge becomes more general, crime will decrease. Educational statistics do not show that there is any great eagerness on the part of the creole population to learn, or on that of their rulers to place the means of instruction within their reach. Before emancipation, the number of children attending public and private schools was above a thousand; last year the average of children attending all the schools and seminaries was considerably under 2,000, accounting for little more than the natural increase of the population. In fact, no system of public instruction was introduced until 1851—but that system has many excellent features. The schools were made purely secular; a Board of Education and an Inspectorship of Schools were created; also, a school for training masters and mistresses, whose efficiency for office is determined by the strictest scrutiny. The estimate for educational expenses in Trinidad this year is $20,000. In regard in Church statistics, I have no means of ascertaining the number of persons who attend places of Divine worship in this island; but were they in my possession, I should not have much faith in them as an evidence of the moral or religious tone of the community. To judge from appearances, the creole inhabitants of Port-of-Spain are even more fond of showing off their Sunday garments than they are in Barbados. More than one-half of the entire population of the island are Roman Catholics, and the superior zeal of that establishment to secure proselytes may account for the outward devotion of its children.

These conclusions in regard to the African creoles of Trinidad are much the same as those that I formed of the creoles of Barbados. Their industry, energy and intelligence have been developed under freedom but vice and immorality, having equal play, have advanced step by step with material prosperity.

My next letter shall be devoted to the foreign labor with which this and other British Colonies are being rapidly supplied. W. G. S.

Travel westward will be cheap enough this Summer. Besides the reduction in through railroad fares, the price of passage on the Lake Erie steamers from Buffalo to Cleveland has been reduced to we dollars.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. JOHN MCQUEEN, Member of Congress from South Carolina, being unable to attend a barbecue recently given in honor of some Army officer at Marion Court-house, sent a letter, filled with the most rancorous expressions of hostility to the North. His views of the rumored reconciliation of the Douglas and Buchanan interests are expressed with considerable fervor:

"There is now no party North, or scarcely the fragment of a party, who do not openly deny to us our clearest rights under the Constitution which bound us together; and if, as stated recently, the Douglas Democracy and the Administration agree to unite in the determination to "ignore" our most important and vital rights, then I can entertain no other view of it, than that by the united Democracy North, when we know that the whole section is mainly abolitionized, we are not only to be robbed, but our understanding insulted by the idea that we have neither the intelligence or the courage to resist; give me an open and acknowledged Black Republican first, who would not attempt to cole round me before he crushes me, but give me the chance to measure arms with him, and so far as I am concerned, I would yield up the last flickering spark of life which the God of nature has given me before I would submit to the dominion of either."

Mr. MCQUEEN's programme, in the event of a Republican triumph in 1860, is explicitly stated:

"It is not for me to prescribe, at this time, the precise mode of our redress, in the event of the election of a Black Republican, in 1860; all I will say is, that the result will be known in November of that year, and the inauguration would not take place till March, 1861; within these four months, it will be the duty of the Southern States to confer together and act promptly, and never submit to the quiet surrender of the sword, the purse, and the Navy, to our vilest enemies."

The Kentucky canvass is marked by a series of personal collisions. The last one reported occurred a day or two ago, between GARRETT DAVIS and Capt. SIMMS, the latter a Democratic candidate for Congress. An article had appeared in the Paris *Citizen*, saying that "Capt. SIMMS was as much of a traitor to the Whig Party as BENEDICT ARNOLD was to his country." Mr. DAVIS avowed himself the author of the article. The scene that followed is described as follows:

"Capt. SIMMS then said that Mr. DAVIS already had his opinion of the article; and DAVIS said: 'And I also take this occasion, after what has been said by Capt. SIMMS, to denounce him before this audience as a *scoundrel, a calumniator, and a coward.*' A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says that upon this 'SIMMS looked in several directions for the Christian Sabbath.' Other accounts say that both gentlemen used very personal language, calling each other liars and cowards. How they will get out of it without a duel is the question that agitates Kentucky."

Mr. JOHN G. SAXE appeared in the Democratic Convention in Vermont last week, accepted the nomination for Governor, and in the course of his speech remarked:

"He trusted that a faithful service, chiefly in the ranks, for something more than twenty years, had sufficiently attested his Democracy; but as to the particular line of policy he should pursue in his possible Executive career—he should have much pleasure in setting it forth in the plainest manner, and in unexceptionable English in his *first message*.. [Loud laughter and applause.] He was not surprised at the laughter. It had too long been considered a joke to suppose that the Democracy should ever be victorious in Vermont. He was not himself impervious to facetious ideas, but surely this large and enthusiastic Convention seemed to him to promise something more formidable than what the enemy was accustomed to call the annual farce of an election. If Democrats did not so look upon it, there were many intelligent Republicans in the State, (intelligent as Republicans could fairly be,) who looked upon it differently, and who well knew that Truth was always in a minority at first. *He did not flatter himself that success would be easy*, but he hoped that this convention would so inspire the Democracy of Vermont that they would hereafter redouble their efforts for the triumph which was sure to come at no distant day.

Powers of Notaries Under the Last Act of the Legislature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The recent act of the Legislature, giving to Notaries Public the powers of Commissioners of Deeds, though very plain and clear in its terms, appears to have been by some either grossly misconstrued, or most willfully perverted. Commissioners, as is well known, are, as they always have been, empowered to administer oaths and take the acknowledgment of deeds, only within the respective counties for which they are appointed, and where they must reside. It is well known they cannot act in any other county.

Under the Statute, Notaries must always reside in the counties for which they are respectively appointed, but might perform their duties (such as they were under the old law, *i. e.*, protesting commercial papers, &c.,) anywhere within the State.

Now, as the number of Notaries for New-York City is limited by statute, and appointments were consequently procured with some difficulty, a great many who live in the neighboring counties, where the number of appointments is *not limited*, get appointed as from those counties, but perform their duties in New-York, where they do business. This, though perhaps within the letter of the statute, and perhaps all right and proper, seems certainly to be a slight evasion of its spirit, as the statute has limited the number of Notaries for New-York City.

But, by the new law of last Winter, Notaries are given, in addition to their former powers, all the powers of Commissioners of Deeds.

Under this law very many of these notaries appointed for other counties, but doing business here, have undertaken to act as Commissioners for New-York City and County. The question which now arises, and which it is the object of this article to answer, is, Have such persons a right to act as Commissioners for New-York City? Our answer, in brief, is this inquiry is, that they have not, and we will state our reasons for so answering.

As the very act granting these powers to Notaries has distinctly defined and limited them, the easiest way of determining this question is by quoting the words of the act itself. Leaving out the usual preamble and *finale*, the act entire reads as follows:

"In addition to their present powers, the Notaries Public of this State are hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the proof and acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages and any other papers for use or record in this State, in all cases where the same may now be taken by Commissioners of Deeds, and under the same rules, regulations and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds, and such Notaries' acts may be performed without official seal."

The pretext under which they assume this authority, viz.: to act as Commissioners for New-York City, is that under the old law, Notaries, though they must live in the counties for which they are appointed, can perform their duties anywhere in the State; and so they can as to all powers conferred or allowed under the old law.

But this last act, in giving new and extraordinary powers to Notaries, has at the same time most carefully limited and defined the extent of those powers. They may be exercised—*i. e.*, oaths administered and acknowledgments taken—"in all cases where the same may now be taken by Commissioners of Deeds, and under the *same rules, regulations and requirements prescribed to Commissioners of Deeds*," &c. The only criterion, then, by which to determine the extent to which these newly-acquired powers can be exercised by Notaries is to ascertain *what are the powers of Commissioners!* No one supposes that Commissioners can act out of the county for which they are appointed; neither, then, can Notaries, *acting as Commissioners*, act out of the counties for which they are respectively appointed. To adopt the other construction would, instead of giving Notaries the *same powers* as Commissioners, be giving them *far greater powers* than Commissioners ever enjoyed.

There are, perhaps, two or three hundred Notaries, appointed for the adjacent counties, and acting in this City. Many of these are assuming to have the powers of Commissioners for New-York City, and are actually exercising those powers. If this was even a matter of doubt, a regard for their own oaths of office, as well as for the interests of the community, would suggest the propriety of their refraining to exercise questionable powers until the Courts had passed upon the subject.

But the terms of this act have so distinctly defined the extent of the powers which it grants, as to leave it *no matter of doubt whatever*.

We deem it a duty to the public that they should be made aware of these facts, that they may be placed on their guard as to who are authorized to exercise the powers of Commissioners, as they must be aware that an oath or acknowledgment taken before an officer not authorized, is entirely nugatory and void.

VERITAS.

Soldiers in Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I rode up Broadway in a stage yesterday, we were met by a company of soldiers who spread themselves out nearly the whole width of the street. In order to save turning into a side street, our driver kept as near the sidewalk as possible. When the company came up there was scarcely room for them to pass. One of them stepped up and struck our horses with the but end of his gun. This scared the horses, and they jumped upon the sidewalk, thus putting in danger the walkers. Now what right have these target companies to spread themselves out the whole width of Broadway, and thus incommode hundreds?

A LOOKER ON.

GREAT TORNADO ON THE PLAINS.—We learn from the Council Bluffs *Eagle*, of the 7th inst., that Mr. C. DURNIN and company, of Marion County, Iowa, recently met with a terrible disaster on the Plains, about twenty miles above Fort Kearney. Just as the company had encamped for the night, a terrible tornado blew up, accompanied by torrents of hailstones. Three wagons were literally torn to atoms. Mr. DURNIN's trunk was carried off, and never found; one ox was carried over the creek; their ox-yokes were carried two and a half miles from camp, and the entire company were carried from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards; their outfit was destroyed, and a tree ten inches in diameter was uprooted, and carried seven miles. Fortunately, no lives were lost. Two of the company purchased a wagon, and went on across the plains to the mines, while Mr. DURNIN returned upon wagon cost of the team broke down, and passed through to Council Bluffs on Tuesday last, en route for home, perfectly satisfied with his adventures on the Plains.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Doctor—Subsequent History of his Wife.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 16.

Some weeks since a young woman living in domestic service at Cambridge, Mass., was taken violently sick. A bed was obtained for her in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. On her partial recovery it became necessary to inquire what her prospects of support were, when she stated that she was an absolute stranger in New-England, and was almost entirely destitute of both money and clothing. Further inquiries revealed the following extraordinary history.

She states that she was the adopted daughter of Mr. FOOS, of Springfield, Ohio, and bore his name previous to her marriage. She became the wife of Dr. D. F. BATTELLY, of this city, homœopathic physician, who resided here about the year 1837. About that time—how long after the marriage is not known—her husband fell sick, and, whilst convalescing, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. She says that he probably fell into the river whilst crossing a bridge, at evening, he being very feeble, but there is a veil of mystery and suspicion over the manner of his disappearance. Mrs. B., at all events, considered herself a widow. Her husband was about twenty-three years of age at the time of his disappearance. Mrs. FOOS, on learning the disappearance of her adopted daughter's husband, came to Cleveland and took Mrs. B. to Springfield with her. But Mrs. F., who tenderly loved her adopted daughter, died within a few weeks. Mr. FOOS then broke up house and went to Kentucky, with the purpose of remaining some time at least among his friends. It would seem that something had occurred to estrange him from his adopted daughter, for he left her to shift for herself after he quitted Springfield.

Not long after this Mrs. B. returned to Cleveland, partly from a preference for this city as a place of residence, and partly from a desire to enter on a course of education at a commercial college, so that she might be enabled to earn a livelihood by her own means. Whilst in Cleveland at this time she fell in with a young man, going under the name of William Franklin, whose acquaintance she had made some years previous, while attending school at Cincinnati. This young man, whose name is supposed to be fictitious, she describes as being intelligent, gentlemanly, and moving in the best society of Cleveland. She furthermore says that he was then holding a situation under one of the Cleveland Railroad Companies. She states that Franklin did not visit her at her boarding house, but was in the habit of walking with her after the close of the daily session at the academy. She gives no direct statement as to the extent of her intimacy with him, but evidently withholds much information in regard to their acquaintance, and was very desirous that her friends should not be made acquainted with the fact of the connection.

After this acquaintance had continued some time FRANKLIN went East, and finally reached Boston. From this point he wrote her to come East, as she could there find employment. Previous to his leaving Cleveland he had borrowed some money and a gold watch from her, and at the time his letter arrived she had been sick and was so short of funds that she had to leave a trunk of valuable clothing in order to pay her board bill. On arriving at Boston she found that the information as to her obtaining employment was utterly deceptive, and she was reduced to distress. She therefore sought employment at an intelligence office, and by this means found a situation in a respectable boarding-house in Cambridge as chambermaid and assistant at table. Here she renewed her acquaintance with her lover, and repeatedly received his visits. At this time he passed under the name of WILLIAM S. KING, Jr., and stated that he was the son of a respectable gentleman of that name residing in Boston. This, on inquiry, was found to be false, Mr. KING denying all knowledge of the person assuming to be his son. The connection continued thus for some time when his feelings changed towards her, and he treated her with harshness and cruelty. He even forced from her the money she had received for wages whilst in the situation she then held, and, having obtained this, left the place. Mrs. B. then was taken violently sick, as before stated, and became an inmate of the hospital. On her partial recovery she was placed as a boarder in a respectable family at Cambridge, until something more should be known of her. FRANKLIN, or KING, has been seen by her once since her sickness, and *she says that he then looked as if in bad circumstances.* She wears an engagement ring, which she says was given her by him. It bears the initials "W. S. K." Mrs. B. describes FRANKLIN, or KING, as being apparently about 28 years of age, of rather small stature, light complexion and brown hair.

The gentlemen who have interested themselves in her case wrote to the Rev. J. B. BATTELLY, of Wooster, Ohio, brother of the Doctor who had so mysteriously disappeared, and in reply he says: "Just as soon as she will give a true, simple and satisfactory account of my brother's disappearance and whereabouts, I will sympathize and do something for her; but no sooner." Dr. DANIEL EGNAUT, U. S. N., resident in Philadelphia, whose name was given as the brother of Mrs. FOOS, has been written to. His reply confirms many of the particulars of Mrs. B.'s statement. He says "she was educated with the strictest *regard to religion.*" *In connection with this may be* stated the fact that she told one of the gentlemen interested in her story that she was brought up in the Episcopal Church, and she received with apparent gladness a Prayer Book which was given her. Dr. EGNAUT further writes that there was a mystery about the husband's disappearance which had not been cleared up, and that he had therefore declined all correspondence with her.

Finding no other means of getting at the facts of her story, Rev. WARREN BURTON, one of the gentlemen taking an interest in the unhappy woman, applied to Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT, who gave the name of the Rev. Dr. BOLLES as a proper person to apply to. Mr. BURTON, therefore, on the 6th instant, wrote to Dr. BOLLES, who made inquiries, but could get no new light on the matter. Among the gentlemen named as having her case under consideration, is the Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, Professor in the University at Cambridge.

Remarkable Meteoric Phenomena.

From the Oswego Palladium, June 16.

On Wednesday morning, the inhabitants of the towns of Boylston and Redfield, in this county, were startled by the occurrence of a most remarkable phenomenon—the descent from the heavens of an immense meteoric mass. The body struck the earth between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., with a crash that was truly terrific, and the shock was sensibly felt and people aroused from their sleep at a distance of five miles from the scene. The body fell upon the farm of HORACE SAWYER, situated on the line of Boylston and Redfield, striking in a meadow and partially on the highway. It is estimated by our informant to cover about half an acre of land. The earth was torn up in a terrible manner, and large fragments were thrown a distance of two-thirds of a mile. The mass is very irregular in shape, and rises at some points to sixty and eighty feet in height, and is supposed to be imbedded in the earth as many feet. The surface has generally the appearance of iron ore. The excitement occasioned by the event among the inhabitants was intense, and the crash is said to have been terrific beyond description. Many supposed that the final winding up of terrestrial affairs had truly arrived.

Mr. JAMES HARLEY, an intelligent and responsible citizen of the town of Redfield, who resides about one mile from the scene, writes:

"I was awakened at about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning by the room in which I slept being filled with light, and immediately heard a rushing sound like the coming of a great wind. This did not last above a few minutes, after I was awake, when an explosion followed of which I can give no description—it was terrible. The whole house shook as if a hundred cannon had been fired under the windows, quite a number of panes of glass were broken out of the windows, and the plastering of the room I was in came tumbling about me. The light, which was so brilliant that I could plainly see every object in the room, was at once extinguished. The window of my room is on the opposite side of the house from the place where the meteor fell, so that I can only judge of its direction. The light seemed to come from some body moving very rapidly, and from south to north, and seemed to increase rapidly during the brief space that preceded the explosion.

The aerolite struck the earth in some timber-land belonging to Mr. SAWYER, in a thinly-inhabited portion of the town. We believe Mr. HARLEY's is the nearest dwelling. It seems to have been an almost spherical body of, as near as we can judge from the fragments remaining, about seventy-five feet in diameter. Its course was from southwest to northeast, and descended at an angle of not more than thirty degrees from the horizon, which is proved by its track through the heavy hemlock trees before it touched the earth.

Tri-Centenary Celebration in Honor of Shakespeare—Letter from Mr. J. Payne Collier.

From the Toronto Colonist.

The public having been informed through our columns, some few weeks since, that a movement had been set on foot to signalize the tri-centennary anniversary of SHAKESPEARE'S birth, by opening a correspondence upon the subject with Mr. PAYNE COLLIER, the distinguished commentator—at once the most able and most genial of SHAKESPEARE'S critics—we are now permitted to publish the letter which was addressed to Mr. COLLIER, and also his reply thereto, which reached Toronto by the last English mail:

TORONTO, C. W., April 27, 1859.

SIR: I have not had occasion to do myself the honor of writing to you for a lengthened period. As you may possibly recollect, the last time I did so was in my quality of President of the Shakespeare Club of Canada (from Montreal,) conveying to you the notification of your having been elected an honorary member of that Association.

The intense interest which was awakened by the Centennary of BURNS has suggested to me, whether we have not far more legitimate reason to expect an enthusiasm adequate to the greater occasion, if the devotees of the mighty bard at once address themselves to the tri-centenary anniversary of the birth of SHAKESPEARE, (in 1864.)

I believe, Sir, it is not a moment too early to broach the matter, and I am satisfied that the proposal will be met with a shout of approval from the whole civilized world. Then should we see all nations and languages uniting in one grand act of homage towards the memory of him "who was not for an age, but for all time."

You, undoubtedly, are the legitimate source from which this project should emanate—his literary executor, the custodian of his name and fame; to you, therefore, shall we look for taking the initiative, or course assuming that you will concur in the propriety of the measure, and that, if so, you will embark in it with your customary vigor and enthusiasm in all matters connected with the embalming of the memory of SHAKESPEARE.

With the truest respect I subscribe myself your most faithful servant, JOSEPH LEE.

J. PAYNE COLLIER, Somerset House.

Reply of Mr. Collier.

RIVERSIDE, MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, May 22, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR—I am extremely glad to see your undertaking again brought forward, and I hope many agreeable recollections of your most laudable zeal and activity.

I hope you have been well and prosperous. I remember, too, your kind intimation of my election as an honorary member of the Shakespeare Club of Canada, of which you are the President.

My interest in reference to Shakespeare and his works is undiminished, but I am now too far advanced in life (70) to take any active part in the undertaking in which your letter of 27th April refers. It only reached me a few days ago, or I would have answered it sooner.

No doubt there will be many, at the proper time, who will be anxious to take the initiative in such a matter; but I hope that it will not be converted into a scheme for private emolument, or even for personal distinction.

As for myself, I have now taken up my "allotted task of quiet," as Mr. WALTER RALEIGH terms it, and it is not my intention to be compelled again to assume the weapons of hostility. I will never do so willingly.

Heartily thanking you for your letter, and hoping at times to hear from you, when agreeable to yourself, I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours most affectionately,

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

JOSEPH S. LEE, Esq., Toronto.

The Bartholomew Statues.

From the Hartford Times, June 17.

The collection of the sculptor BARTHOLOMEW's works, made in Rome by J. G. BATTERSON, Esq., has reached this city. The lot is included in eight large and heavy cases, and much time and labor was taken to get them into the Athenæum. They are to remain unopened, in the vestibule to the Rooms of the Wadsworth Gallery and the Statuary Room, until the return of Mr. BATTERSON. He will sail in the steamer from Liverpool on the 1st of July. On his arrival here, they will be unpacked and placed on exhibition in the Statuary Room, in the situations of which they will form a very important addition. These works are the property of the corporation of the Athenæum, and the proceeds of their exhibition will be given to the widowed mother of the deceased artist.

The cost of these works, including the journey of Mr. BATTERSON, was estimated at $6,000, and this sum was raised by subscriptions from Hartford people. Mr. B. went out as an Administrator, and settled up the estate of the artist, on which there was considerable indebtedness. The proceeds of the sale of the "Eve" and the "Washington" have gone far towards extinguishing the debt, and the artist's remaining works in Rome, all finished and including some valuable pieces, have undoubtedly sold for more than enough to liquidate all indebtedness; and whatever sum remains over, as well as anything that may remain of the subscription fund, after paying the expenses of getting the works to Hartford, will be given to Mrs. Bartholomew. Such statues as are not sold in Rome, will probably be brought to this city by Mr. BATTERSON. Most of the works in the Hartford collection are understood to be models. Among these are some of the artist's finest studies.

Celebration of the Bunker Hill Anniversary.

From the Boston Traveller, June 18.

To-day the inhabitants of Charlestown are celebrating the Eighty-fourth Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, one of the earliest as well as one of the most decisive actions of the War of the Revolution. The people of that patriotic city still keep the "memory green" in regard to the incidents of that fatal but glorious day. In this city, detachments from the various companies composing the Second Regiment, Colonel COWDIN, Commander, paraded, and, accompanied by the Brass Band, made an excursion to Hull.

The annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association was held this forenoon. The Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN occupied the chair. After reading the records of the last meeting, the President submitted his annual statement, by which it appeared that the whole number of adults who had visited the monument during the last year was 16,817; number of children under twelve years of age, 816; total, 17,633. Amount of fees received from visitors, $2,576 83. Amount paid by keeper for wages, &c., $749 69. The balance, $1,826 84, was deposited in the Monument Bank.

Dr. J. MASON WARREN then presented to the Association the original plans and drawings of the Monument, including those also which were rejected. A vote of thanks to Mr. WARREN was passed, and also to Mr. LAYMAN for their valuable gifts.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

For President—G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

For Vice-Presidents—The President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, *ex officio*; CHAS. WELLS, JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, EDWARD EVERETT, ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

The old Board of Directors were reelected.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a German, about 25 or 30 years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, was observed walking up and down the sidewalk, in Fifteenth-street, near Coates. Suddenly he staggered and fell, and upon some persons in the neighborhood going to his assistance, it was discovered that he was dead. Upon making an examination of his body, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, *where it was taken*, it was ascertained that his death was the result of a stab in the left breast, just over the heart. A dirk knife was found in his pocket covered with blood. It seems that the man had opened his shirt-bosom, plunged the knife into his breast, closed his shirt again, shut up his knife and put it in his pocket, and then walked up and down the sidewalk until he fell dead. The Coroner held an inquest on the body and found a number of papers, consisting of passports with the name of AUGUST WEBER written thereon, and a declaration of his intention to become an American citizen, and renouncing his allegiance to CHARLES ALEXANDER, Duke of Saxon Weimar, Germany. From the fact of the latter document having been prepared at Chicago, Ill., in 1856, and from the following note addressed to J. W. SHOEMAKER, Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., it would appear that the deceased had been a resident of the former place for some time past, and was on his way to the coal region. The note referred to is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

J. W. SHOEMAKER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The bearer of this is a reliable young man—an intimate friend of mine from Germany—whom I accidently met here. I recommend him to your consideration. My best respects to you and thanks.

[Signed.] CHARLES W. HARAM.

In addition to these papers the sum of six dollars was found in the pockets of the deceased. He was dressed in a light Summer sack, palm figured vest, and black cloth pants. The effects found upon the person of the unfortunate man were taken to the office of the Coroner. A verdict of suicide by stabbing was rendered by the jury.—*Bulletin, last evening.*

—A MAN MURDERING H

...ceiving a telegraphic despatch he came to the City, arriving Friday evening.

Adjourned until next Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Thos. H. Downing vs. Wm. Mosch et al.—Motion granted, and referred to Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., to appoint the Receiver.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Geo. B. Downing vs. Howard C. Cady.—Case settled.

Recent Cases.

SUBSCRIPTION—LIABILITY OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church vs. Susan D. Brown, Executrix.—(Supreme Court, General Term.)—This was an action on a subscription made by the defendant testator to the fund proposed to be raised for the purposes of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. The plaintiffs had judgment and defendant appealed.

PROCEEDINGS FOR VIOLATION OF THE FIRE LAWS—MODE OF TRIAL.

The Fire Department vs. Joseph Harrison—(Common Pleas—General Term.)—The following is the opinion in this case.

Brady, J.—This action was brought to recover penalties incurred by the erection of four buildings in violation of the fire laws particularly designated in the complaint, and for the judgment of the Court, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, that the several houses be taken down and removed. When the cause was called at the Special Term, the plaintiff's counsel moved that it be tried by the Court, without a jury. The defendant's counsel claimed a trial by jury. The Judge presiding decided that the action should be tried by the Court without a jury, and the defendant excepted. This presents the first question on the appeal.

The Code (Sec. 253) provides that an issue of fact in an action for the recovery of money only, or of specific real or personal property, or for a divorce from the marriage contract on the ground of adultery, must be tried by a jury, unless a jury trial be waived, as provided in Sec. 266, or a Referee be ordered, as provided by Secs. 270, 271. Sec. 256 provides that every other issue is triable by the Court, which, however, may order the whole issue, or any specific question of fact involved therein, to be tried by a jury, and Rule 60 of the Supreme Court, in force when this action was tried, and which stated the practice under this section, declared that in cases where the trial of issues of fact was not provided for by Sec. 253 of the Code, if either party should desire a trial by jury, such party should within ten days after issue joined, give notice of a special motion to settle the issues; and that the Court or Judge might settle the issues or might refer the settlement of them to a Referee. This is not one of the class of cases to be tried by a jury specifically mentioned in Sec. 253. It is not for the recovery of money only. It is to recover penalties, and for the removal of buildings erected in violation of law, and no application was made for a jury trial, in conformity with rule 60 supra. Unless, therefore, the Constitutional right of trial by jury has been violated, the defendant was not entitled to a trial in that mode. The Constitution, Sec. 2, Art. 1, adopted 1846, provides that the trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolable *forever*. But that a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law. The Code, Sec. 266, provides that the trial by jury may be waived by the several parties to an issue of fact in all actions on contract, and with the assent of the Court in other actions in the manner following:

1. By failing to appear at the trial.
2. By consent, in person or by attorney, to be filed with the Clerk, and
3. By oral consent in open Court, and entered in the minutes.

The defendant having appeared at the trial, and not having consented thereto, the trial by jury was not waived in the manner prescribed by law, and it only remains to be considered whether this action is one in which a trial by jury was in use prior to the Constitution of 1846. By the 26th section of the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York, &c., passed March 7, 1849, (Laws of 1849, p. 116,) every dwelling-house, store, store-house, ash-hole, ash-house, shed, or other building, of any description whatever mentioned before in that act, which shall be erected, built, raised, repaired, altered, enlarged, built upon, or removed, contrary to any of the provisions of the act contained in the preceding sections, is declared to be a common nuisance; and the Justices of the Supreme Court, and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, and the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the peace, within the City of New-York, have cognizance of the offence, and are empowered, upon conviction, to adjudge such fines and penalties as they, in their discretion, shall think fit and proper, and also, in their discretion, to cause such nuisances to be abated and removed. By the 29th section of the same act, the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in addition to the power of enforcing the penalties provided by law, and by the act, for a violation of the provisions of the statute, are endowed with power to restrain by injunction the further erection of a building; in an action to be brought by the Fire Department, and to adjudge and decree that a building erected in violation of the statute shall be taken down and removed, the statute imposing only as a preliminary to the exercise of this jurisdiction, that ten days' notice to remove the violation shall be given. The nuisance, it will thus be perceived, and the penalty and forfeiture incurred, are declared by statute. The erections which the statute was designed to prevent would not be nuisances at common law, *per se*, and the consequences of a violation of the provisions of the law on the subject, are those only which are prescribed. None of the acts of the Legislature, prior to the act of 1849, in terms, conferred power upon the Courts in an action at law, not only to enforce the penalty, but to adjudge that the violation be taken down and removed or abated. Some of them contained a provision, declaring the violation a common nuisance, and authorized the Courts on indictment and conviction to abate and remove them. (Act April 9, 1813; Sec. 60, 62, 73. Act April 11, 1815; Sec. 2, 4, 5. Act April 12, 1822; Sec. 3, 4. Act April 9, 1823; Sec. 2. Act March 21, 1827; Sec. 2. Act May 1, 1829; Sec. 2. Act April 20, 1830; Sec. 18, 22. Act April 30, 1839; Sec. 6.)

This action, if determined by the judgment asked, was not one in use where the Constitution of 1846 was adopted, nor was the provision violated contained in any statute in existence at that time. It is true that the common law remedy by writ of nuisance was retained subject to the provisions of the statute. (2 Rev. Statute, 333, second edition.) In that proceeding the Jury, if the Court so ordered, could view the premises, and if the plaintiff prevailed the judgment followed that the nuisance be removed, and that he recover his damages. So in all actions founded upon damages resulting from a nuisance, the trial by Jury prevailed. There was a distinction, however, between a common and a private nuisance. On account of the former no action would lie by an individual unless he suffered some extraordinary damage beyond the rest of the people, or some peculiar or special injury, in which case he should have a private satisfaction by action. (3 Bl. Com. 220, Lansing vs. Smith; 4 Wen. 9 per Walworth, J.; Willard's Eq. Ju. 380; Penniman vs. N. Y. Balance Co., 13 Howard P. Rep. 40; Hecker vs. Same, *ibid* 549.)

The statute of 1849 is a remedial statute, in the nature of a police regulation, designed for the protection of life and property, and the penalties imposed for a violation of it are given to the Fire Department exclusively. The consequences of such violation may be highly penal. The accused, as we have seen, may be punished by fine and his property destroyed, when the proceeding is by indictment, and when by action the penalty may be recovered and the property destroyed. I do not think it necessary in disposing of the exception taken to consider how far it is affected by the Constitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, because I think it may be disposed of on the first constitutional right or privilege suggested. It is said by A. S. Johnson, J., in Wynehamer vs. The People, (3 Kernan, 426) in reference to the first part of Art. 1, Sec. 2 of the Constitution, viz.: "The trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used shall remain inviolate for ever," that the expression "in all cases in which it has heretofore been used" is generic. That it does not limit the right to the mere instances in which it had been used, but extends it to such new and like cases as might afterward arise, and illustrates this view by stating that felonies were tried by a Jury, and if a new felony were created, it must be tried in that way. The application of that principle disposes of the question in hand. A common nuisance is a misdemeanor, and indictable at common law (Wharton's Cr. Law, 4;) but the indictment was not triable in the Special Session (2 Rev. Stat., 711, sec. 1; 714, sec. 23;) and when an action was brought by an individual to recover damages resulting from a common nuisance, the action proceeded according to the course of the common law, and there was a trial by jury. The violation complained of in this action is declared a common nuisance, and the statute declaring it has not prescribed the mode of trial. The rule applicable to an individual for damages occasioned by a common nuisance would apply to a trial to recover a penalty imposed by the statute, at which the defendant would be entitled to a jury in a Justice's Court, if demanded (Act of 1818, vol. 2, Revised Laws, 370, sec. 95; 2 Rev. Stat. 242, sec. 92;) and, at all events, in a Court of Record proceeding according to the course of the common law; 2 Rev. Stat., 409, sec. 4. This action, then, regarded as one at law to recover a penalty or to remove a nuisance, is an addition to a class of offences and actions well known and defined, and in which the mode of trial was by jury, and was well-known and in use prior to the Constitution of 1846. It is no answer to the conclusion thus expressed that the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction to restrain and abate a nuisance, and that having acquired jurisdiction for any purpose, that Court retained it generally. The power of the Court of Chancery to interfere in cases of nuisance cannot be doubted, although it is stated as an elementary rule that in many of the cases indictable as common nuisances courts of equity have no cognizance. (Willard's Equity, 389; Eden on Injunctions, 160;) and it seems that the relief in equity was confined to the restraint or abatement of the nuisance. A prayer for damages would be stricken out. (Brady vs. Weeks, 3 Bar. S. C. Rep. 157.) The Courts did not always interfere in cases of common nuisance. The Court of King's Bench in Rex vs. Justices of Dorset, 15 East 594, refused to interfere, and left the party to his remedy by indictment. These authorities are referred to not for the purpose of questioning the power of the Court of Chancery, where its interposition was asked in cases of nuisance, but to show that there was a distinction between common and private nuisances recognized in that Court. But conceding this power in cases of nuisance public and private, the history of that jurisdiction and all the cases wherein it was employed will show that it was exercised by injunction and on bills filed expressly for the purpose of obtaining that process. (Story's Eq., 2 vol., sec. 923, 924, 925; Eden on Injunctions, 157; Willard's Eq. Ju. 388.) And there are no instances to be found in which the Court of Chancery has assumed jurisdiction to abate a nuisance, and decree a penalty or damages for its erection. As we have seen (Brady vs. Weeks, *supra*,) the Supreme Court of this State, acting as a Court of Equity, struck out the prayer for damages as multifarious. I think it may also be said of this and kindred actions, that they are not in their nature such as would induce the interference of a Court of Equity. The plaintiffs have not suffered any injury, special or peculiar, and the building *itself would* not as such occasion injury to the plaintiffs. (Penniman vs. The New-York Balance Company; Hecker vs. Same, *supra*.) The nuisance is neither prejudicial to health nor offensive to the senses, and does not present any of the features of a nuisance known to equity or the common law. But without pursuing this view, there are considerations which claim our attention, and which arise from the pleadings and the statute in reference to which they were framed. The plaintiffs claim a penalty and the removal of the nuisance. They do not ask for an injunction and none in fact was necessary. The buildings had been erected when the action was commenced. The mischief was done, and there was no reason or ground for an injunction. An injunction would have accomplished nothing, and would not have been granted on the complaint. There was nothing to restrain. The action is in form, therefore—an action at law in which, by the statute, the plaintiffs are entitled, on proving the complaint, to double relief, viz: judgment for the penalty claimed, and that the nuisance be removed. The complaint does not seek the aid of equity jurisdiction, and there is nothing in the case which calls for its interposition. The judgment demanded and rendered would not have been granted by a Court of Equity prior to the Constitution of 1846.

There is nothing in the complaint and nothing in the case which in either branch of it necessarily forms the ground of equity jurisdiction, and when that is the case the right of trial by jury is absolute and cannot be denied, (Greason vs. Keteltas, 17 N. Y. Rep., 491,) while the whole scope of the action is certainly not equity cognizance. Having thus considered the complaint and the case made, if we turn to the statute of 1849, *supra*, we find that the power to restrain in these cases thereby given is not conferred upon the Supreme Court and this Court as courts of equity, but in addition to the power already possessed to enforce the penalty; which power to enforce the penalty was to be exercised according to the course of the common law, and by which course a jury trial was a right secured. The language of the statute shows that the intention of the Legislature was to confer upon the Courts named a special jurisdiction in actions to be brought by the plaintiffs for the recovery of the penalties imposed for violations of its provisions. If the penalty was in fact incurred, then the statute was violated, and a common nuisance proved to have been created. The Court might then direct the building to be removed. The inquiry as to the penalty would necessarily determine the question of nuisance, and thus present to the Court all the elements requisite for the judgment to be given. This comprehensive provision as to the judgment to be granted did not change the character of the action, but enlarged the relief to be granted. My conclusions are therefore as follows:

1. That although prior to the Constitution of 1846, a Court of Equity had jurisdiction in cases of nuisance, and although this Court possesses general law and equity jurisdiction, the complaint herein does not, by any averment made or relief asked, seek the aid of equity jurisdiction.
2. That in these actions this Court acts as a Court of law exclusively.
3. That if it does not so act, then this action is in form an action at law; and
4. That in either point of view the defendant was entitled to a trial by jury on the issues presented.

The judgment should therefore be reversed.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE—RECORDING ACT.

Ellison vs. Pecare.—(Supreme Court, General Term.)—The facts in this case appear in the opinion.

Pratt, J.—This is an action to foreclose a mortgage upon premises sold in separate parcels to different purchasers, subsequent to the execution of the mortgage. The question now in litigation arises between the defendants. Pecare and Hesser claiming under different deeds of conveyance in regard to the order in which the different parcels of the mortgaged premises shall be sold. The conveyance under which Pecare claims was first in the order of time executed and delivered, whilst Hesser's deed was first put upon record. Both defendants aver, in their answer, that they had no knowledge of the mortgage at the time of their purchase, and both conveyances contained full covenants of warranty. The Court, at Special Term, adjudged that Hesser, who had his deed first recorded, had the prior equity.

It is a well acknowledged principle of equity, that the first purchaser of a portion of premises, subject to a prior mortgage, is entitled to have the remainder of the premises sold first to satisfy the mortgage. But this is a mere equity, and is not an interest in lands, which is subject to the provisions of the recording act. The recording act, *ex proprio vigore*, cannot affect such a case. It is possible that through the actual notice which a person might receive by means of the record of a deed or mortgage, his equity might be lost; but nothing of that kind is claimed in this case.

In this case, the party under whom Pecare holds, was by his purchase invested with an equity to have the holder of the mortgage, in the first place, exhaust his remedy against the unsold portion of the lot before resorting to that conveyed to him. Now, how has he been divested of such equity? He lost nothing by the mere fact of not having his deed recorded, for the statute does not apply to an interest of this kind. If he has lost it all, it must be in consequence of some actual equity, with which some one else has become invested superior to his.

But Hesser avers, in his answer, that he did not know of the mortgage at the time of the purchase. If that be so, it would have made no difference with him if Pecare's deed had been on record. I am, therefore, utterly unable to perceive how he has any equity superior to Pecare's, and the latter being prior in point of time, takes precedence.

It is not necessary to decide what would have been the result if Hesser had known of the mortgage, and had consequently examined the record to see if any other portion of the premises had been sold, and finding no record of any other conveyance, had been induced to buy, supposing, in good faith, that he was the first purchaser. In such case there would have been some show of equity, whether superior to that of Pecare or not it is not necessary to declare. In this case there is no pretence of his being misled by the want of this record, or that his condition is in any wise different from what it would be if the deed had been recorded.

The judgment should, therefore, be modified in accordance with the finding of the referee, with the costs to be paid by Hesser.

RIGHTS OF ASSIGNEES AND MORTGAGEES—AMENDMENTS.

Baker vs. Seely.—(Supreme Court, Special Term.)—The facts of this case appear in the opinion which we give in full:

Davies, J.—The facts as they appeared on the trial of the cause are substantially as follows: Seely, the defendant, was the owner and holder of certain promissory notes of one Baldwin, and among them a note for $1,000, dated Oct. 29, 1856, payable 22 months from date, and which was payable to Seely's order. The payment of this note and others was secured to Seely by a chattel mortgage executed by Baldwin to him, and which chattel mortgage Seely held on the 9th of September, 1857. Seely indorsed the note, and deposited it in the Citizens' Bank, where it was payable, and on the 1st of September, 1857, it was protested for non-payment, and after such protest an agent of the maker, Baldwin, called at the Bank and paid the amount of it and took the note. Such agent then applied to the plaintiffs for an advance of money upon the note, representing that it was secured by a chattel mortgage to the defendant, Seely. The plaintiffs made application to Seely to ascertain the truth of this representation, and proved it to be so.

On the 9th of September, 1857, the defendant made and executed to the plaintiffs an assignment in the words following:

"For value received I hereby sell, assign, and set over unto Cornelius Baker & Son, that certain promissory note made by Andrew H. Baldwin, payable on the 1st day of September, 1857, for one thousand dollars, and to which a certain chattel mortgage upon the lease and furniture of the National Hotel in Cortlandt-street, New-York, is held as collateral, and which mortgage, to the extent of said note, is hereby assigned to said C. Baker & Son.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1857. GEO. SEELY."

The plaintiffs, upon the delivery to them of said note, protest and assignment, proceeded upon the faith thereof to make an advance to them, and advanced the sum of $950.

Seely, the mortgagee, subsequently proceeded to foreclose the chattel mortgage, and collected the amount of the mortgage.

The plaintiffs in the complaint as originally framed, prayed for the appointment of a Receiver of the property covered by the chattel mortgage, and a sale of sufficient to pay the amount due to them. Under this complaint, as thus presented, it is clear that all necessary parties were not before the Court, and the grounds of objection taken in the learned and able arguments of the counsel for the defendants, would necessarily be sustained.

But I think the case a very simple and plain one on the facts proved on the trial, and that it is my duty under section 173 of the Code, in furtherance of justice, to permit the pleadings to be amended to conform to the facts proved, (Dunchy vs. Tyler, 15 Howe, 390,) is ample authority for the necessary amendments in this case.

How then stands the case? There is no question that the plaintiff in good faith made the advances to Baldwin on the representations that the note was secured by the chattel mortgage, and the assignment by defendant of a sufficient interest in the mortgage to secure the note. I think the defendant is estopped from saying that this note had then been paid and the chattel mortgage extinguished *pro tanto*. He in effect, by the assignment of it to plaintiff, represented it as a vital existing note; at any rate he and Baldwin reissued it, and it is not competent for them to say here that it had in fact been paid and the mortgage to that extent extinguished. It may be true that the plaintiff supposed that the note had not in fact been paid by Baldwin, and that the moneys the plaintiffs were to advance were to be applied to the reimbursement of the moneys paid at the Bank to take up the note. Such mistake or misapprehension on his part cannot affect the rights of the plaintiffs. It is not pretended that they were parties to the fraud, if any, practiced on the defendant. They advanced their moneys in good faith upon these securities; and the defendant having proceeded and collected the mortgage, a portion of which, or an interest in which, he had assigned to the plaintiffs for a valuable consideration, I cannot see upon what principle he can be excused from accounting for the moneys thus collected. He was the trustee of the plaintiffs to the extent of their interest in the mortgage, and having collected the amounts secured by it, he is on every principle bound to account to them for the extent of their interests; that is, the sum advanced by them on the note and assignments, $950, and interest from the date of such advances.

Judgment will therefore be entered for the plaintiffs for that sum and interest, and the costs of this suit to be adjusted.

WHEN ALIMONY, PENDING SUIT, WILL BE DENIED.

Clements vs. Clements.—(Supreme Court Chambers.)—This was an application for an order directing defendant (in a divorce suit by wife against husband) to pay a sum for counsel fees and expenses of litigation.

Roosevelt, J.—The plaintiff, a widow recently married the second time, having commenced a suit for separation, applies for an order directing her husband to furnish her with the necessary means for carrying it on. As the granting of such application is not a matter of course in all cases, the Court, when they are presented, is called upon, provisionally at least, to look into the whole merits of the controversy. These at present can only be judged of by the affidavits, which in some respects are exceedingly contradictory, but in others are sufficiently harmonious to enable the Court to decide the motion.

There is no dispute that the parties when they married had both arrived at the years of discretion, the one being a widow of forty-eight and the other a widower of three score; that they were both sorely disappointed in their respective anticipations; that they flew apart almost as soon as they came together, and that a suit of separation was the premature and first-born fruit of their union.

The groom, although a doctor, was a feeble invalid, needing and seeking for a nurse to his declining years; the bride, although strong, robust and powerful, had an inclination, it may be inferred, to live as a lady on "the $60,000 and more," of which she was "informed and believed" her intended was "the owner." They accordingly got married on the 10th day of the new year, and in less than a week their mutual delusions—his, certainly—were most unhappily and thoroughly dissipated. No actual outbreak, however, occurred till the 25th of January. On the night of that day, according to her statement, the honeymoon being only half over, he commenced while in bed to deliver himself of a curtain lecture on the undue consumption of coal and candles in a style of vituperation, the precise language of which she professes to quote, and with tones and gestures creating in her fear of great bodily harm. This scene, according to her account, was followed by several others of a like character until the plaintiff with her daughter, a grown-up young lady of over 21 years, left the defendant's house.

It is to be observed that the defendant denies under oath all the charges made against him, and, on the other hand, accuses his newly-married bride with a fault-finding, noisy and turbulent disposition, and an utter neglect of her domestic duties; tearing his hair, punching his sides with her fists, and threatening with a glass lamp to beat his brains out. He ascribes much of her alleged ill-humor to the unexpected discovery that, instead of $60,000, as in her fond dreams she had supposed he was worth, apart from his profession, his property did not exceed $5,000; a falling off in her connubial hopes well calculated to disturb the serenity of a widow of forty-eight. As, however, she does not allege that the defendant in this matter ever deceived her, the disappointment furnished no ground of complaint against him. On a view of all the affidavits on both sides, I think it is obvious that there are mutual faults, and that the probabilities are that the defendant may succeed on the trial in establishing a *quasi* counter claim against the plaintiff, sufficient, and perhaps more than sufficient, to balance the account of the difficulties between them.

It would be unjust, therefore, at this stage of the suit, to make him furnish means, not only for defending, but for assailing himself—especially as the plaintiff is shown to have frequently declared that she had sufficient property of her own derived from her former husband.

Motion for order on defendant to pay counsel fees and other expenses to carry on the litigation denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, June 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 49 bbls Ashes, 13,915 bbls. Flour, 1,802 bushels Wheat, 41,010 bushels Oats, 2,058 pkgs. Provisions, 617 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 37½; and 25 bbls. Pearls, at $5 81¼ ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,670 bbls., including 1,589 bbls. Pots, and 81 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 50 mats Java at 14¼c.; 150 bags Rio at 11½c.@12c.; and 120 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet, to-day, yet prices have not varied materially. About 400 bales have been reported sold, in lots, at our quotations, which buyers are not disposed to pay for any considerable quantities.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
Middling, ⅌ lb	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	12
Midd'g Fair, ⅌ lb	12⅜	13	13¼	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather brisker to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand from the trade has increased slightly. Holders have met it freely at generally reduced rates. Sales have been reported of 9,400 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 15 @ 5 65
Standard Superfine State	6 00 @ 6 25
Extra State	6 40 @ 6 70
Standard Superfine Western	6 00 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping	6 80 @ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 20 @ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 90 @ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 25 @ 9 25
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 00 @ 10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 25 @ 10 25

Southern Flour has been in limited demand to-day, at languid prices; sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at $7 10@$7 45 for mixed brands, and $7 50@$9 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quite dull, at $3 90@$5 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request; $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive, owing to the disagreement of buyers and sellers about prices. The former claim a material reduction, which the latter refuse to make; sales have been confined to small lots, including poor White Western, at $1 50; inferior white Southern, at $1 55; and good White Kentucky, at $1 82@$1 83½ ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales have been reported of only 16,000 bushels; 84c.@88c. for ordinary to choice yellow Northern and Jersey; 85c.@88c. for yellow Southern; 84c.@87c. for white Southern; and 81c.@84c. for inferior to choice old and new mixed Western ⅌ bushel; Rye continues dull and heavy at 93c.@96c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is quiet and somewhat nominal. 1,500 bushels California changed hands on private terms. Oats are plenty and heavy. Canada, 50c.@52c.; Western, 50c.@52c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 44c.@48c.; Southern, 42c.@46c.

HAY—Sales: 1,000 bales North River, at 55c.@65c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dry Hides have been in good demand; but the firmness with which they have been held has tended to restrict business. Dry Salted hides have been more sought after. Wet Salted hides are in light supply and lively request. Upper Leather Stock is moderately abundant, and desirable lots, which are inquired for more freely, are held higher. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. state that the week's receipts have been 49,961 hides from foreign ports, as follows: 18,029 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 743 Salted do., 2,315 Salted do. Horse, ex *Parana, Burdett Hart* and *Yankee Blade*; 4,851 Rosario, ex *Ann Elizabeth*; 4,094 Savanilla, &c., ex *Thos. Swan*; 742 Maracaibo, ex *Ilva*; 9,111 Zanzibar, from Bordeaux, ex *Cleopatra*; 5,600 Zanzibar, from Hamburg, ex *Oder*; 2,002 Australia, from London, ex *Beaver*; 1,673 from Rotterdam, ex *Orchilla*; 1,200 from Liverpool, ex *J. Smith*; 241 Barbadoes, ex *Excelsior*; 44 bales from London, and 8,441 from coastwise ports, as follows: 4,652 New-Orleans, &c., 2,382 Texas, 1,407 coastwise. Total, 58,402 hides, and 44 bales. Import, since 1st inst., has been 114,604 foreign and 26,957 from coastwise ports. Total, 141,561 hides. Sales during the week have been 50,444 hides, as follows: 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,296 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21@24 lbs., 26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, 19@20 lbs., 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Cordova, 22 lbs., 25¼c.@25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,573 Dry Salted Maranham, 28@29 lbs., 17c.@17½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,431 Dry Chagres and Central America, 17@20 lbs., 22¼c.@23c., 6 months, reject bad hides; 2,300 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,400 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 4,139 Dry Mexican, part to arrive, 22@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,430 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 19c.@21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Dry Western and Southwestern, 19@21 lbs., 19c.@21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 900 Dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., on private terms; 466 Dry Minos, 15 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 800 Dry Salted Tampico, 26@28 lbs., 20¼c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 644 Dry Porto Rico, 22@23 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 450 Dry Montevideo Kip, 11 lbs., 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,315 Wet Salted B. A. Horse, 34 lbs., on private terms; 500 Wet Salted Australian, 45 lbs., 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 920 Wet Salted, English, to arrive, 56 lbs., 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 850 Wet Salted B. A. Cow, 50 lbs., 13½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,720 City Slaughters, 75@90 lbs., 10c.@10½c., cash; 490 Western Slaughters, 70 lbs., 10½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow hides is 195,700, (same time last year 114,500—year before 170,300,) and 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Sales have been made of small lots of Scotch Pig, at $23 50 ⅌ ton. In Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 1,000 tons Anthracite Pig, and 500 tons Forge, at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been actively inquired for at buoyant prices. Upper Leather, in the rough, has been sparingly offered, and has been in good request at full prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 31c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 33c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 30c.@32c.; Oak Light, Southern, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@31c., on 6 months' credit." The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	68,200	7,350
Sales, sides	62,800	8,300
Stock at the close, sides	51,300	1,900

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.; 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.; and, by auction, 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 30½c.@32½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request at unchanged rates. Included in the sales were about 900 bbls. Common at $1 85 ⅌ 310 lbs. The sales of Spirits Turpentine comprise 300 bbls. at 47c.@47½c. ⅌ gallon. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar.

OILS—Linseed has been in demand at 60c.@62c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been very lightly dealt in.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess, here; $16 for do., deliverable by the 1st of November and all this year; $17 for Thin Mess, and $14 40@$14 45 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal, chiefly at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping. Sales to-day 250 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 10⅞c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is plenty and depressed. Sales 250 bbls. in lots, at $8@$12 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $6@$6 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@17c. for New Ohio, ⅌ lb. New Cheese is quiet, at from 5c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 75 tcs., in lots, at $3 87@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been inactive, sales during the week having been confined to 150 bales Tampico Goat at 46c. ⅌ lb., and 2,000 lbs. Chagres Deer at 43c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,430 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c.@6½c.; 780 hhds. New-Orleans at 6½c.@7c.; and 650 boxes Havana, part at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 350 bbls., in lots, at 26¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 2s., and (reported) 400 bales Cotton at 4d. For London, 1,200 bbls. Resin at 1s.6d.; and a vessel with Hogshead Staves at 60s. For Glasgow, 350 bbls. Resin at 2s.3d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Rotterdam, a vessel with Pipe Staves, at $15. For California, very limited engagements have been effected, and quotations for measurement goods to San Francisco are still, somewhat nominally, 27½c.@32½c. ⅌ foot. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Ship *J. Wakefield*, 1,268 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghae, at $14,000, and from Hong Kong to Havana, Coolies, $45,000; ship *Star of Hope*, 1,198 tons, from Baltimore to Acapulco, Coal, $1,050; a ship, 684 tons, from Baltimore to Havre, Tobacco, 28s.; a Br. bark, 506 tons, from Quebec to London, Timber, 30s., and Deals 90s.; a ship, 1,057 tons, from New River, N. B., to Liverpool, 60s.; a ship, 1,133 tons, from Price's Mills (near Bic) to London, 75s.; a bark to Laguna, thence to Falmouth, E., for orders, Logwood, £2 15s., or to a port in the Baltic, £3 2s.6d.; a brig from Laguna to New-York, Logwood, $6; a Br. brig, 174 tons, to Seville and back, $1,800; a Br. brig to Londonderry, hhd. Staves, 90s.; schr. *Americus*, for Genoa, has filled up, Coffee at $14 ⅌ ton, Tobacco $10 ⅌ hhd., Rum 5c. ⅌ gallon, and Measurement Goods $14 ⅌ ton; a bark, 295 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a bark, 413 tons, from Perth Amboy to Marseilles, Coal, $7 ⅌ ton; a brig, 230 tons, from Malaga to New-York, new Fruit, $1,900, or say $8 ⅌ ton; a brig, 245 tons, to Neuvitas and back, Sugar 30c., Molasses $3 25 under and $2 50 on deck, with privilege of deck load Wood, $10; bark *Brunette*, 299 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, and a brig to Marseilles, thence to Malaga and back to New-York, new Fruit, on terms not transpired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

The renowned HARRY HAZEL'S Great Indian Romance,

THE MUTE SPY,

IS

THE GREATEST LITERARY TRIUMPH ON RECORD.

The News Agents declare that the demand for it is unparalleled in the history of serial publications.

Ten Thousand extra copies were sold by them on Saturday alone, and judging from the way in which orders are pouring in, there is not the slightest doubt that before the demand for it ceases

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND EXTRA COPIES

will be disposed of, as we have electrotyped our *forms*, and have the presses constantly in readiness, however great it may be.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

now admitted by every disinterested person to be

THE GREATEST OF STORY PAPERS,

is now ready and for sale everywhere.

WELLS' NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IS ALL THE RAGE.—Everybody is after it. Over 20,000 copies have been sold within the past week, and still they go. It is the ONLY RELIABLE CHART of the War Ground published. It is beautifully gotten up, and embraces just what is called for, and is sold at a price within the reach of all. Only 25 cents, and sent free of postage. All who wish to be posted all about the War Ground should send for a copy at once. Agents supplied on extra liberal terms. Address J. G. WELLS, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,

Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,

Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and

Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,

New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank-doors, safes, and window-shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.

J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.

S. B. Althause & Co.

Ingalls & Case.

Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

GRINDSTONES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS

Supplied with all kinds and sizes of grindstones, from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Grindstones on frames ready for immediate use. The old established Grindstone Yard. WALTER R. WOOD & CO.,

Nos. 263 and 265 Front-st., New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,

Architectural Iron Works,

Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 496 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of

Swedes and Hammered Iron.

Refined and English Iron.

Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.

Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.

Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.

Horse-shoe Iron, Pers, Stitts and B B H.

Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.

Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

PERFECT WATCHES.

Made by B. J. Warner & Fred Marshall, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 220 Pearl-st., and No. 46 Kilby-st., Boston.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CALECHE, NEARLY new, made to order, cost $1,300; will be sold cheap; can be used as a barouche or close carriage. Apply at No. 26 East 20th-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER makers' water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 68 Maiden-lane.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,

No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE—DR. BATES, DENTIST, inserts Indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Fillings warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 865 Broadway, corner of 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER DRY GOODS,

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL,

UNTIL JULY 1,

THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISING AN

ENDLESS VARIETY OF NEW STYLES AND TEXTURES,

Embracing some of the

MOST GORGEOUS and MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS

IN

SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, &c., EVER PRODUCED, OR OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY.

ALSO,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING GOODS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO our present very large and desirable stock of MOURNING GOODS.

Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpaca, Tamise, Grenadine, Bareges, Crepe Maretz, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also, PART MOURNING GOODS.

Lawns, Bareges, Mohair Crossovers, Challie, Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliantes, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.

DRY GOODS FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.

DRESS GOODS IN ALL THE POPULAR STYLES and fabrics for Ladies' Summer wear.

LINEN AND COTTON GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FAMILIES IN EVERY VARIETY.

STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c. ALSO, 500 ROLLS CANTON MATTING.

The above valuable and complete stock contains an assortment of the very best goods at the lowest prices.

C. G. HOOK,

Sixth-av.,

between 8th and 9th sts.

LADIES, REMEMBER

MACY'S GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF MANTILLA LACES,

LACE MANTILLAS, AND CITY MADE SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,

Commences THIS MORNING.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,

One door below 14th-st.

MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer their entire

SUMMER STOCK

Of the above goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on MONDAY, June 20.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer their entire stock of

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on MONDAY, June 20.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

J. A. BLUXOME,

No. 651 Broadway,

Has received, per late arrivals and recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of

FRENCH FLOUNCING LACES,

REAL LACES,

LACE POINT SHAWLS,

CENTRE PIECES, BURNOUS, &c.

He would also call attention to his choice selected stock of Embroideries and made up Lace articles. Having unsurpassed facilities he is enabled to offer all goods in his line at prices that defy competition.

J. A. BLUXOME,

No. 651 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,

No. 387 Broadway,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A very choice assortment of real round Point Collars, at $4, worth $7. Also, Point Applique at $3, worth $6.

Real French Embroidered Muslin sets from $1 25 up. Cheap, well worth attention.

Entire new styles of Cape in Muslin and Valenciennes, very handsome.

Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion Goods, in great variety at

RICHMOND'S, No. 387 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.—A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,

TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c.

SHIRTS and COLLARS made to order, (hand-work,) sure to fit or no sale.

Entrance through Genin's Hat store, No. 507 Broadway, and side-door of St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SUMMER CLOTHING,

AT

GENIN'S BAZAAR.

CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,

MARSEILLES RAGLANS,

LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,

RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,

MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,

BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, with

LADIES' and INFANTS' UNDER CLOTHING,

in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AUCTION GOODS.

CLOSING SALE

OF STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, PARASOLS AND MANTILLAS

AT KINZEY'S.

1,500 STRAW BONNETS, reduced to 10c.

2,000 WHITE and COLORED BONNETS, with Capes, 25c.

1,500 WHITE and COLORED SPLIT STRAWS, 31c.

2,500 FINE STRAWS, all styles, 50c., 62c., 75c.

1,000 SHAKER HOODS, all sizes, 25c.

1,500 BLOOMERS and RIDING HATS, 25c. to 75c.

2,000 BOYS' TRIMMED HATS, 18c., 25c., 31c.

2,500 MEN'S LEGHORN and STRAW, 25c., 37c., 50c.

AT KINZEY'S,

No. 223 8th-av.

AT KINZEY'S.

CLOSING SALE OF RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.

21,000 yards RICH GAUZE and CRAPE, 5c.

5,000 yards RICH BONNET RIBBONS, 10c.

15,000 yards VERY RICH RIBBONS, 12½c.

5,000 SILK BELT RIBBONS, 12c.

2,000 of those RICH CHENE BELTS, 18c.

AT KINZEY'S,

No. 223 8th-av.

AT KINZEY'S

CLOSING SALE OF

PARASOLS AND MANTILLAS.

1,600 PARASOLS, 50c., 62c., 75c., 87c., 94c.

1,500 MANTILLAS, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50.

2,000 MANTILLAS, SILK and LACE, $3, $3 50, $4.

3,000 yards MANTILLAS, LACES, all styles.

AT KINZEY'S,

No. 223 8th-av.

AUCTION LOTS.

CLOSING SALE OF

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE MITTS.

3,000 SWISS and JACONET BANDS, 12c., 25c.

5,000 RICH LACE COLLARS, 12c.

3,000 RICH SWISS COLLARS, 25c.

1,000 PAIRS SILK MITTS, 6c., 12c., 25c.

2,000 RICH SILK MITTS, 31c., 37c., 50c.

AT KINZEY'S,

No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open at retail on Monday, June 20,

400 PIECES FINEST QUALITY and newest patterns AMERICAN PRINTED LAWNS.

(On 1,400 cloths.)

ONLY 10 CENTS PER YARD.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LUPIN'S BAREGES.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Single and double widths,

All qualities, just received per

FULTON.

And for sale by

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

RICH LACE MANTILLAS.

We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer

FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,

" " " POINTS,

below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from $15 to $75 in Paris.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.

Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed,

FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS

of a superior quality, and at low prices,

AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,

No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.

LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

CARPET BUYERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

SELLING OFF,

SELLING OFF,

SELLING OFF,

At a great sacrifice, the entire balance of stock of carpetings, floor oil-cloth, &c., (to close the business.) There never was a better chance to get a bargain.

J. HYATT, No. 246 Bowery.

MASONIC GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT NO. 464 BROADWAY.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.

HORACE H. DAY,

No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS AT MRS. FOSTER'S, NO. 439 Broadway; 500 dozen ladies', misses' and children's skirts to select from. The largest assortment in the City, from 25 cents for children's; 8s. to $4 each ladies' skirts. Skirts made to order.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL REDUCTION

IN

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

Ladies are respectfully notified that, for the balance of the season, our importations and manufactures, comprising in part some of the richest garments ever offered in this market, will be subject to a

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

Thus affording an opportunity to purchase new and beautiful Mantillas at much below usual prices.

The following deserve especial notice:

300 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with broad deep flounces, at $12 each.

250 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with superb deep flounces, at $15 each.

300 LARGE-SIZED HANDSOME MANTILLAS, of Silk and Net fabric, very handsomely trimmed, at $6 each.

Also,

FRENCH LACE POINTS,

PUSHER LACE POINTS,

LADIES' SILK DUSTERS,

LADIES' CLOTH DUSTERS,

LADIES' STRIPED DUSTERS,

MAGNIFICENT GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH PUSHER MANTILLAS,

All at a similar reduction.

No. 361 BROADWAY,

Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,

QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,

TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

And HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally.

Also, Jeans and Drills for boys' summer wear.

Just received—

SUMMER FLANNELS,

Ballardvale, Angola, Saxony and Gauze ...

At BERKMAN & CO.'S, No. 433 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE,

AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JUNE 20.

500 BAREGE ROBES, from $3 to $4.

700 BAREGE ROBES, from $5 to $8.

400 JACONET ROBES, from $1 75 to $2 50.

200 BEST PRINTED FRENCH CALICO ... FAST ROBES, $1 75.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE,

No. 421 Broadway,

Entire Clearance of RICH BAREGE GOODS.

A Reduction of 30 per cent.

100 Double Jupe Barege Robes at $8 50 each.

100 Double Jupe Grenadine Robes at $15 each.

Bareges by the yard at half price.

G. M. BODINE,

No. 421 Broadway.

Thirty per cent. Reduction

In Prices

OF RICH SILKS.

100 pieces of Rich Chinée colored Silk, at $1 00 per yard.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,

With Shawls and Basquins to match.

Entire suits got up at short notice,

And on very reasonable terms,

by BERKMAN & CO., No. 433 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN PUSHER LACE BURNOUS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN FRENCH LACE POINTS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN PUSHER LACE POINTS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN VELVET AND NETT MANTILLAS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN SILK AND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN BLACK BAREGE MANTILLAS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS,

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

IN STRIPED SHAWLETTES, DUSTERS, &C.

At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

G. M. BODINE,

No. 421 Broadway,

Will offer on Monday, June 20,

1,200 pieces French Printed Muslins, at 12½ cents.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, wishing to CLEAR OFF THEIR SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

Have

GREATLY REDUCED THE PRICES OF BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BALZARINES, CHALLIES, &c.,

TRAVELLING MATERIALS;

Also,

RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES

very cheap indeed.

No. 395 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS!

We have now opened a splendid assortment, embracing all the novelties introduced this season, to which we invite the attention of

The Ladies of New-York and vicinity.

Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal-st. houses have, we can afford to sell the same goods as theirs at 30 or 40 per cent. lower prices.

Children's and Misses' Mantillas and Sacks all sizes.

W. K. PEYTON,

Mantilla Manufacturer,

No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Now offer their stock of

RICH DRESS GOODS,

REAL LACES

And

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

Of the latest Paris styles,

At greatly reduced prices, to close the season.

No. 569 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED PER FULTON.

Will be offered during this week

At an immense reduction,

Points, Mantillas, Flounces, Trimming Laces, ... Coiffures, Barbes, and Crowns. Also, a full assortment of Point Applique Collars, Point Aiguille Collars and Sleeves.

N. B.—A large assortment of round Veils, from $5 to $50. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF PRINTED LAWNS.

500 yards richest Printed Lawns, at 1s. per yard.

200 Jaconet Robes a Les, at $1 50 each.

500 Rich Double Jupe

and Double Skirt Lawn Robes, at ...

Also an endless variety of NEW GOODS for Summer wear, and Ladies' Travelling Dresses at greatly reduced prices.

At the COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

No. 167 Spring-st.

J. H. LIPSETT, Proprietor.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, June 20,

500 pieces beautiful SUMMER SILKS,

At 75 cents and $1 per yard,

(Value $1 and $1 50.)

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY.

1,000 dozen WHITE and BROWN ENGLISH COTTON HOSE, at 25 cents per pair.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, June 20,

500 DOUBLE SKIRT and TWO FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES,

PRICES, $11 AND UPWARDS.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

UNPARALLELED SELF-SACRIFICE!—Could the shades of our solid old Knickerbockers revisit the haunts of their life-hood, how they would stare at the changes time has wrought in this vicinity! Where LICHTENSTEIN'S great Ribbon Emporium (No. ...) Broadway, above White-st.) now stands, thronged with fashionable custom, was, in the olden time, a dusty road, and beyond it lay the "Collect," in which flowed the street-washings to the river. Changes! changes! is the order of the day, and even LICHTENSTEIN, almost crowded by the overwhelming increase of business, submits to his inevitable impulse. His wholesale custom has so augmented that he finds himself compelled, to relinquish his retail altogether. As his stock of Ribbons for dress-trimmings, and for millinery purposes, is wholly unequaled in choice and extent, the ladies should not fail to avail themselves of his disposition to submit to a sacrifice. For fifteen years he has given them reason to rejoice at his enterprise; but this time he intends to quite outdo himself in gratifying their taste for good bargains.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN Skirts—Skirts with ... —12 Springs, $1 31—14 Springs, $1 50; and 17 Springs, $2. Dealers supplied with Skirts for $8 a dozen; 20 Springs, $12, and 24 Springs, $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. S. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 331 Spring-st., near Hudson.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at [illegible] cents a week, or mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship Star of the West, which sails for Aspinwall at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 6 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Art and Artifice—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—A Favorite Piece.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Young Actress—Paddy O'Rafferty.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Keller Troupe—The War in Italy.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Oath of Vengeance—Tom and Jerry in New-York.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well—Gwynneth Vaughan.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Wood's Negro Minstrelsy—Shanghai.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—L'Auberge des Adrets—Dr. Ours des Femmes—Deux Hommes a New-York.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship Africa, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, June 22, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence from the seat of war in Italy, which we this morning lay before the reader, is of the very highest interest. By the arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec, we learn that on the 4th inst. the main bodies of the hostile armies came in contact at Magenta, in Lombardy, about two miles from the Ticino; and that after a contest protracted through two days, the Austrians, numbering somewhere about 140,000 men, were defeated by the allied French and Sardinians, numbering nearly 110,000. In this dreadful encounter the Austrians are reported to have lost 27,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the loss of the French was only 3,000. The French have many officers on the list of killed and wounded. General Espinasse is reported as dead, and Marshal Canrobert as mortally injured. The chief honors of the action appear to have fallen to General Maurice McMahon, commanding the second corps d'armée, who on the field was created Marshal and Duke of Magenta. The Austrians had retreated upon Pavia. We have, at the same time, the gratifying intelligence that Milan, the seat and capital of traditional Austrian tyranny in Lombardy, had risen in revolt, and that the Austrian forces occupying the place had evacuated the city and the citadel with such precipitation as to leave their artillery, stores and treasures behind them. Garibaldi had left Lecca and was probably following up D'Urban who, with his Austrian command, was retreating toward Monza. The only matters of interest we receive from England by this arrival is the royal speech upon the organization of Parliament, and the programme of the Liberals for the displacement of the Ministry. The question of want of confidence was under discussion.

Jonathan Trotter, formerly Mayor of Brooklyn and President of our Board of Aldermen, has been appointed the successor of Mr. Delavan as Collector of Assessments.

The recent fining of liquor dealers for selling on Sundays, had the effect yesterday of inducing some of them to close up. The German lager-bier saloons, however, were in full blast.

During a disturbance in Cherry-street early yesterday morning, Officer McCracken, of the Fourth Precinct, was stabbed in the side—though not severely—by a man, named John Sullivan. The affair amounted to a riot, and a platoon of policemen maintained the peace with much difficulty.

The first weekly report of the new City Inspector shows an increase of thirty-eight in the number of deaths over the preceding week. There is no cause for alarm, however, in this phenomenon. It is only an evidence, probably, of greater care and correctness in making up the bills of mortality. The whole number of deaths, according to the report for the week ending Saturday, the 18th inst. was 398. Of the whole number, there were 89 men, 61 women, 138 boys and 110 girls.

In the Superior Court at General Term, the decision of the Court in the famous libel suit of Fry vs. Bennett was announced. It will be remembered that on the second trial of this cause, Fry recovered a verdict of $7,000—the jury on the first trial having awarded $10,000. The defendant moved for a third trial, on the ground that the plaintiff's counsel was allowed to comment to the jury on matters not in evidence. The General Term affirm the order of the Special Term, denying the motion for a new trial.

A man, whose name is unknown, accidentally fell into the East River, last evening, from a sloop containing a party on a pleasure excursion. He was intoxicated, and sank before assistance could reach him, notwithstanding a boat was promptly sent from the ferry-boat Fulton, and another from the sloop.

On Saturday Flour was rather more sought after, but at reduced prices. Grain was in slack demand, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were depressed. Cotton was partially neglected. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Tallow, were inactive. Sugars were in good demand, and were quoted somewhat firmer. Freights were quiet. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 627.

A Prophecy Soon Fulfilled.—We predicted on Saturday morning, that among the first results of Mr. Delavan's induction into office as City Inspector would be a considerable increase in the weekly bills of mortality, as shown by the reports from his office. We have heretofore alluded to the very remarkable phenomenon of a considerable decrease in the bills of mortality, as compared with those of last year, though the sanitary conditions of the City were, if possible, worse now than then, and the population of the City was, as shown by the Directory, greater by some 85,000 than last year, and the amount of foreign immigration was much greater. It was impossible not to adopt the conclusion, that the statistics of the Inspector's office must be grossly incorrect, either from design, or from very culpable carelessness. There would be no reason for alarm, therefore, even though it should appear that the mortality of the City had suddenly increased some ten per cent. The increase would only be evidence of greater efficiency in the department. The first report of the new City Inspector verifies our prediction in a very striking manner. Mr. Delavan has not been in a week, and his very first Report, on Saturday, exhibits an increase in the mortality of the City of 38 over the week previous. This may seem a strange subject for congratulation, but we must regard it as an indication that a reform movement has already commenced in the City Inspector's office. New brooms are proverbial for sweeping clean, but the new brooms of the City Inspectorship have not heretofore maintained their character.

The Battle of Magenta—Six Weeks of War.

The telegraphic news which reaches America with each successive steamer is generally vague, inexact and blundering, in a precise ratio with its importance. After perusing the account, which we this morning publish, of the battle fought at Magenta on the 3d and 4th of June, and sifting the positive intelligence from the gossip of London and Paris, and the "latest reports" of pot-house papers, like the London Advertiser, with which the telegraph has so obligingly favored us, the reader, we think, will be inclined to echo the famous exclamation of Prince Hal over Falstaff's tavern bill. The thing is annoying, but perhaps unavoidable, and certainly irreparable, at least till the arrival of the mails now due by the *Ocean Queen*.

Setting aside, however, the speculations of the British Press as to what had been done, and who had done it; and the surmises of the Boulevards as to how many men had killed how many; and the bombshells of extraordinary news discharged from Vienna into the camp of the German Confederation at Frankfort, we can make out clearly at least four facts of the highest importance: That the French army, commanded by the Emperor in person, crossed the Ticino in its march upon Milan on the 2d of June; that on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of June it encountered the Austrian army posted at Magenta to dispute its advance; that a furious conflict followed, the result of which was the retreat of the Austrians southward in the direction of Abbiate Grasso and Pavia; and that Milan having been evacuated by the Austrians, a deputation from that city waited upon Victor Emanuel on the 6th of June, in the presence of Napoleon III., and requested him to take possession of the Capital of Lombardy. These facts, in and of themselves, are abundantly sufficient to establish the victory of the allied arms, and hardly need the additional confirmation afforded by the splendid distinctions with which General MacMahon was invested on the battle-field by the French Emperor. Upon the probable results of this magnificent triumph it is, perhaps, premature for us to speculate; but, in the reported advance of Garibaldi from Lecco upon General D'Urban's *corps*, and in the known disposition of the force under the command of Prince Napoleon to the south of the Po, there is much to confirm us in the belief that the French Emperor has resolved to make his campaign in Italy a campaign of fire as well as of the sword; and that he is nobly bearing out his promise, made to the world, by putting Italy herself forward in every direction as the leading actor in her own deliverance. By the previous arrival of the *Europa*, the usually well-informed correspondent of the London *Daily News*, a journal which has signalized itself throughout the whole of the pending European crisis by its earnest and impartial advocacy of liberal interests and the cause of European freedom, reported the Austrians in full retreat across the Ticino on the 1st of June. *His report is now fully confirmed.* On the 1st of June the Fourth French *Corps d'Armée* under General Niel occupied Novara, distant six miles from the river and from the bridge of Buffalora, over which the Austrians had passed in force on their invasion of Piedmont just a month before, exulting in the prospect of the speedy plunder of Turin. The desperate attempts made by the Austrian main body on the 1st and 2d of June at Palestro, to delay the passage of the Sesia by the Allies, had succeeded only so far as to allow time for the escape of a considerable portion of the Austrian force into Lombardy, by the bridge of Vigevano, eight miles further down the river than the bridge of Buffalora.

Between Vigevano, and Sesto Calende at the emergence of the Ticino from the Lake Maggiore, the river, which throughout its whole course is swift, deep and navigable, is crossed by five bridges—one, which we have called that of Vigevano, spanning the stream about three miles northeast of that town, on the road between Orseno and Abbiate Grasso; another carrying the direct road from Novara to Milan by Galliate, across the river a mile from Buffalora; another, about three miles higher up, at Turbigo; a fourth, connecting Oleggio, on the Sardinian side, with Pozzuolo on the Lombard; and a fifth, about two miles below Sesto Calende, on the way to Somma. Of these bridges the two northernmost were in the power of the Allies by the 1st of June. The bridges of Buffalora and Turbigo were therefore the points at which the French advance was obliged, on the 2d and 3d, to wrest a passage from the Austrians; and at these points the battle of Magenta may accordingly be said to have begun.

The road from Buffalora passes directly on by way of San Stefano and San Pietro to Milan, a distance of about fifteen miles, through a rich, plain country intersected by numerous canals, the banks of which are lined with tall Lombardy poplars. Buffalora itself stands, not upon the Ticino as is commonly suppposed, but upon one of the widest of these canals, called the Sforzesca. Just below Buffalora another Canal, the Cavo Langosco, branches from the Sforzesca and runs south to the *Naviglio Grande*, a great canal which passes from Abbiate Grasso to the capital of Lombardy. This canal of Langosco is crossed about three miles south of Buffalora by a fine bridge, called the *Ponte di Magenta*, from the town of Magenta, a place of some 4,000 inhabitants, lying at a distance of less than a mile to the east of this bridge, and at about the same distance to the south of the town of Marcallo on the road from Buffalora to Milan.

This hasty sketch of the topography of the scene of action will perhaps enable the reader to form to himself some idea of the probable course of the conflicts of the 3d and 4th of June.

The Austrians, who are said to have been commanded by Marshal Hess—and the great ability with which their troops must have been handled since the allied advance began, goes far to confirm the assertion—must have been withdrawn in great numbers into Lombardy by the bridge of Vigevano or Abbiate Grasso before the fighting began at the bridges of Buffalora and Turbigo. While the contest was going on there, Austrian troops were rapidly moved up along the Sforzesca and the Langosco canals, and by Magenta, to intercept the advance on Milan should the Allies succeed in passing the river. That Marshal Hess should have succeeded in bringing his army out of the position into which Count Gyulai had led it, so far as to enable him to undertake such a daring manœuvre as this, is a high testimony to his skill as a commander. But skillful and daring as his movements seem to hav been, those of his Imperial antagonist would appear to have been not less so. That the effort to arrest the allied march failed after two days of the most severe fighting is proved by the evacuation of Milan; that the fighting had not yet ceased ought to be sufficiently explained by the consideration that until the Austrians had either been driven in utter rout into the *Naviglio Grande*, or had succeeded in putting that water between themselves and the Allies, and in so securing their retreat to Pavia, it would be impossible for the Allies to move with safety upon Milan. The real field of such a battle, as this of Magenta must have been, is not the triangle described by the towns of Magenta, Robecco and Buffalora, but the larger triangle of which the *Naviglio Grande* is the base line, and which is described between Milan, Abbiate Grasso, and Buffalora.

Whether the Austrians should be suffered to fall back in safety upon Pavia itself, even after passing the base-line of this triangle, would depend, of course, upon the comparative strength of their army with that of the Allies actually in Lombardy, as well as upon the movements of the French reserve in Alessandria and Casale, and also upon the actual extent of the insurrections in Lombardy. Upon the effect of such a victory as this of Magenta, followed up by the triumphant entry of Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III. into Milan, in rousing not Lombardy alone, but all Northern and Central Italy into fiery revolution, the allied commanders may well rely with confidence. They are fast lighting the Italian magazine on every side of the Austrian forces, and it is by no means clear that the fortified square of the Adige itself will long afford a refuge for the Imperial dominion of Austria, from the reduplicated explosions that now menace her power.

Upon the rest of Europe, the progress of the liberating armies is likely to exert a wholesome influence in crushing any disposition that may exist toward generalizing the war.

The Queen of England, if she has said nothing else in her speech from the throne, has at least re-affirmed her resolution not to interfere in the Italian contest, while the Czar has at last spoken out his mind with unmistakable emphasis to the lesser German courts by declaring that should they meddle in this matter, Russia will consider the "equilibrium of Europe" as endangered, and herself of course as at liberty to restore the balance with her weighty sword.

To have urged matters on to this point within six weeks time of the opening of the contest, is a triumph of skill, foresight, and energy on the part of the French Emperor for which his warmest admirers can hardly have been prepared.

Austria and the War.

It is now so long since the world has seen anything in the way of martial activity and actual warfare at all comparable to the strife now waging in Italy, that we have thought it worth while to draw up a brief *catalogue raisonnée* of some of the most famous battles of the last fifty years, as a standard by which *our readers may more accurately measure* in their own minds the terrible importance of a conflict which hurls such masses of human *beings, scientific machinery, wealth, strength* and courage, one upon another, for the purpose of mutual destruction.

They will thus too learn to judge more sternly and therefore more justly, the true nature of that despotic policy which has deliberately invited all this *fearful slaughter*, with its incalculable consequent misery, simply to preserve a foreign dominion over races which insist upon independence, and to strengthen a foreign throne among a people who cannot be loyal to their sovereign without being false to themselves.

The dread reality of war has at least this merit, that it breaks up in an instant the cobwebs which diplomacy and discussion always weave about a great question, and flashes the fierce truth upon the vision of mankind.

While the armies in Italy were marching and counter-marching, and going through with the vast manœuvring necessary to bring *forces so immense fairly face to face with* one another upon the battle-field, the world could still spend its time in listening to the wiseacres who kept suggesting so many excellent reasons for suspecting the motives of the French Emperor, or the objects of the Sardinian King, or the deep designs of the Czar of Russia. But now that the news, for the first time in forty years, reaches us, that armies amounting in numbers to the whole population of great cities, are tearing each other to pieces with shot and shell, with sabre and bayonet, and that the struggles of a single field have prostrated as many men in the vigor of life as make up the activity and create the prosperity of Boston or of Baltimore, the moral *sense of mankind will pass at once to the* core of the matter, and find that the Austrian Emperor, who has preferred that all this should *come to pass, rather than the rule of Lombardy* and Venice be transferred from his own hands to those of the people over whom he wields it, *must forever stand out from the history of the* nineteenth century as the branded type and incarnation of that savage feudal spirit which *held the burgher and the peasant to be the* natural appanage of the sovereign and the noble.

The Emperor of Austria has falsely claimed to appear in Italy as the chief of the Lombardo-Venetian people. The first check received by his arms aroused the only parts of Lombardo-Venetia not occupied by his troops into open revolt. The first great defeat sustained *by his ablest commander has driven his* soldiers and his authority forth in flight from the ancient capital of the Lombard kingdom.

Whatever may be thought of the system by which Napoleon III. rules in France, that system has at least been sanctioned by successive appeals to the people of France themselves. The Emperor of Austria has never so much as dreamt of daring to subject his rights in Italy to a like criterion. Were he to do so, he knows that all the soldiers under arms in his pay, or, as we should rather say, *on his books, from* Piacenza to Cracow, would not suffice to compel his name into the ballot-boxes of Lombardy and Venice. The rights for which Austria is now flooding Italy with blood—the blood of her own ignorant subjects as well as of those who owe her no allegiance—are rights which it is too late to ask the world to respect. They are such rights as George III., of England, believed himself *to hold over the thirteen Colonies* of America; and when the armies of an absolute Sovereign of France aided those colonies to force upon the most respectable and the most stupid of the kings of the House of Guelph a stinging recognition of his profound mistake, we have no doubt that many of his worthy British subjects were as much puzzled to understand how a "despot" could fight for liberty as their descendants now are to comprehend the Napoleonic policy in Italy.

But the French, nevertheless, helped the Americans to beat the royal troops of England into impotency and their master into submission, and the sooner the French can now help the Italians to do the same severe but wholesome office by the Austrians and Francis Joseph, the better it will be for the whole world beside.

Mazzini on Italy.

No man who has ever taken up the cause of Italy can claim credit for greater zeal, sincerity, and disinterestedness than Mazzini. Many others have suffered more in her behalf than he, because it has been his singular good fortune to have eluded the grasp of his enemy, for nearly thirty years of exile, rebellion, and conspiracy. But he has undergone everything in her service save imprisonment and the scaffold. Loss of home, loss of friends loss of fortune, perils by land and perils by sea, perils from foreigners and perils from his own countrymen, have been his lot during the greater part of his life. Enthusiasm, which neither advancing years nor continued reverses can dampen; a faith to which delay only adds fresh fire; moral courage, which no obstacles nor opposition, nor misapprehension can abate, a loyalty to conviction worthy of any martyr who ever perished in the amphitheatre, are qualities which give any man indisputable titles to respect, and Mazzini possesses them all. When such a man talks about a subject, to the study and furtherance of which his whole life has been devoted, he may well be listened to with attention; and so when Mazzini discourses upon what is now passing in Italy, no one can help giving his ideas some consideration.

He has recently published in his paper in London an address to the Italians, which possesses, independently of the value of its theories and its arguments, a somewhat melancholy interest, from the fact that it is the protest of a man who has just found himself deserted by his whole party, and who, after standing for a quarter of a century at the head of the Italian movement, finds that when Italy is at last laboring in the throes of a great crisis she will have nothing to say to him or his teachings. Mazzini has so long represented Italian liberalism in the eyes of foreign nations, and has this year been so unceremoniously thrust aside by his quondam disciples, that people are naturally anxious to know what explanation he has to offer of so extraordinary a phenomenon as his own deposition. They want to know how it is that he, who ten years ago believed, and made the world believe, that all Italy was at his back, now finds no one in Italy to take a single item of his advice upon such a momentous theme as the means of achieving the national independence.

We are sorry to say that his last manifesto throws no light on the mystery. How it is that the Italy which he insisted not very long ago was all republican, should now rally to a man under the standard of an Emperor or a King; how it is that the Liberal party which, as he assured us, was so disgusted by the treason and cowardice of Sardinia in 1849, that the House of Savoy has ever since been the object of its special detestation, should now call on Victor Emanuel to lead it against the common enemy—are matters which he does not give himself the trouble to explain. He reiterates *with a constancy which few can help admiring*, his old denunciations of kings and of foreign aid; his old eulogies upon conspiracy and insurrection, but on the point on which our curiosity is most strongly excited—he says not one word.

The fact is—a fact which Mazzini himself cannot deny—that the Italians have given his system a fair trial, during a period of nearly forty years. He has recommended secret associations. They have formed and maintained a secret association of monstrous proportions, admirably organized, and, so far as any such body can be efficient, wonderfully efficient. It has kept its counsels, spread its ramifications over all parts of the peninsula, defied the police, the dungeon and the scaffold, and made every monarch in Europe tremble on his throne. It has supplied Mazzini with agents, emissaries and martyrs in unparalleled abundance. He recommended detached insurrections, and detached insurrections accordingly broke out every year at his orders. The Italian youth, by dozens, by twenties, by hundreds, rose at his command, killed a few soldiers, and were duly shot and hanged immediately after. He recommended a general rising in 1849, and the whole country rose accordingly. They drove out the Austrians, drove out the Pope, drove out the King of Naples, and, even when the tide began to turn, exhibited the highest qualities of soldiership in the defence of their fortified places. But they were unable to maintain themselves against enormous forces of regular troops, and again succumbed in due course. After their repeated failures, after nearly half a century of patient, conscientious, unflinching experiment, they have resolved to try something else. They have discovered that the Mazzinian mode of treatment has not produced the slightest modification of their symptoms, and have resolved to try another *physician. He berates them soundly* for their desertion of him, and assures them that it is far better not to be cured at all than not be *cured in the particular* way which he prescribes.

From the moment, that in 1849, Victor Emanuel's *righteous and noble adherence to the* Constitution opened one spot in Italy where a man might speak of Italian wrongs, Ital*ian unity and freedom, without running* any risk of the prison or the bastinado. Mazzini's influence began to decline. As soon as the Ital*ians found a place in which to argue their* cause in hearing of the world, secret associations lost their value and their power. No *man wanted to go masked to a dark* room and mumble in whispers about the welfare of the country, when there were Italian cities in which he might speak his mind in the face of day. During ten years, under circumstances of great difficulty and great peril, Sardinia has kept this asylum open, has created and fostered public opinion in Italy and made it racy of the soil, and as the reward of it all, *Italian Liberals have unanimously put* her at the head of their party. Mazzini has, however, been too long trained in "dark and hidden ways," to give in his adhesion to a policy which needs neither oath nor password nor countersign. He has conspired so long that any other mode of delivering Italy actually seems to him chimerical and absurd; and he has so long been *in the habit of cautiously veiling his projects* from kings, that the idea of taking a king into the national councils seems to him a symptom of lunacy. We cannot blame him for loyalty to his own views of right, but we must blame him for desiring a whole people to sacrifice themselves for the sake of enabling him to protract his experimentation. The gloomy grandeur with which he sits apart from the present struggle and sings Cassandra strains over the folly of his countrymen, bears a far stronger resemblance to the unscrupulousness of the fanatic than the wisdom of the philosopher.

Blind Investments.

A few days since, several prominent holders of railway shares in the City of Albany received an anonymous circular, to the effect that private "warnings" had come from Europe portending a fall in the securities of three or four specified railroads to the amount of twenty per cent.

The communication in question is zoologically denounced by the Albanians as "a bear circular," and its author stigmatized by a bold metaphor as an "assassin of value." He could, however, scarcely prove an "assassin," otherwise than in the evil of his intent; for so overt a device was unlikely to deceive any of the "citizens of financial prominence" to whom the note was addressed. But there are multitudes of no "prominence" who hold railway shares and bonds—chiefly the shares—who can form no intelligent opinion of the intrinsic value of their stock, and who, consequently, are liable to be alarmed by tricks as silly as the one in question. They know, indeed, that they receive a certain dividend, large or small—in most cases large, where any dividend at all is paid—and that the per centage declared is usually the same from year to year, whatever the receipts of the road may have been. That such a state of things may be permanent they have some faith, born of more hope. Yet they cannot but observe that the market-price of their stock, no matter how "prominent" the road may be, rarely bears any decent relation to the dividends awarded. If they reflect at all, they must see that they have made their investments blindly. Had their money been paid for land, or horses, or mortgages on real estate, or State stocks, they could be at no loss in estimating the amount of value received. Not so in regard to railway shares. Property invested in railways, and especially in large railways, like the New-York Central and the Erie, must be controlled by men beyond the reach of most of the holders; lines of policy are pursued which are past finding out by nine in ten of those most interested; and, in a word, a general system of secret despotism is established, which the hapless stockholders are apparently powerless either to understand or to resist. The President of the Road is their Sultan; they his mutes, bound to bowstring one another at his nod. It is therefore natural that the mass of stockholders should be easily imposed upon. They are as timid as children in the dark. Nothing but the light can make them sensible, for nothing but the light can make them free.

The discredit brought upon our financial reputation abroad, and upon our general interests, by the perpetual fluctuation of our leading railway values, has given this matter a public, almost a national importance. It has become the affair of the Press, and must be dealt with by the Press. It is quite time that the whole question of railway property and railway management in America should be taken up, sifted and brought to a solution. The mystics of the railway managements may as well understand at once that the day of reckoning for them is at hand.

The Political Question of the Day.—Did the Democratic State Committee meet on *Wednesday last or did it not? That is the* question. The Hards take the affirmative; the Softs hold the negative. For the arguments *pro* and *con* see the "organs," *passim*. It is asserted and reasserted by the Hards that not only did such meeting take place, in Mr. Cagger's office, but that Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour was present.

The Hards are prodigies at making a noise. What they lack is numbers. There are really next to none of them left, and the small remainder will be swallowed up before next Fall. Who believes that there can be half a dozen Hunker delegates in the next Democratic State Convention? With all their clamor and pro*fessions of devotion to the Sage of the Southern* Tier, they will eagerly sustain the Charleston nominee, though he should be Horatio Seymour himself. When the Softs were angry they built a platform at Buffalo, and killed Cass. Their wrath amounted to something. It produced results. On the other hand the Hards have been in a state of chronic ill temper for ten years. When they could have done mischief, they lacked courage; and now they lack strength. It is time they ceased talking.

Where are the Fountains?—There seems to be a vague general impression abroad, that somewhere in the highways, by-ways, places, promenades, or alleys of New-York, public fountains of great beauty and freshness may be found. We should be glad to be informed precisely where these "diamonds of the desert" are to be looked for. Their sparkle has not yet enchanted, nor their cooling murmur soothed us, in these first burning days of the summer. There are, we believe, "statutable" fountains and "theoretical" wells of cool water by the way-side, somewhere on the records of the City Government. But thirsty men are sad materialists; and a Barmecide draught of Croton will go but a little way towards appeasing the rabid temper of a New-York population in the dog-days. Have the City Fathers all been bitten by mad curs that they persevere in this practical hydrophobia?

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The season at this house under Mr. Strakosch's management came to an end on Saturday, when there was a matinée. The two last performances were devoted to Mr. Strakosch's benefit, and as it always rains when a manager appeals to the public, the attendance was by no means remunerative. Those who braved the storm of Friday were handsomely rewarded for their hardy courage. A finer performance has seldom been heard in this country than that of "Norma" on the night in question. Cortesi as the *Druidess* was superb. The *rôle* is an important one, and embraces the whole gamut of female emotion from love to hatred. Every one knew that Cortesi would be great in it, but few anticipated the tumultuous success which attended the lady's performance, and which has only been equaled by her triumph in "Poliuto." This new test of the lady's powers places her in the foremost rank of the great artists who have visited America. She is so good that no one thinks of making a comparison between her and any of her predecessors. It is a pity that we have had so little of her.

On Wednesday there will be a grand Patriotic performance in aid of the *Italian Fund*. All the great artists now in the country have volunteered for the occasion, and an attractive programme has been issued, which it is hoped will tempt the public to deposit its dollars. As a general thing, entertainments of this sort are failures. In the present case there is so much public sympathy with the object in view that it will, we trust, prove an exception to the rule. Mr. Ullman has volunteered the use of the house.

Metropolitan Music Society.—This Association, of whose first concert at the Academy of Music we had occasion to speak in terms of merited praise, announces a series of open air concerts at Palace Garden, commencing on Friday next and continuing [illegible] for [illegible] nights. The [illegible] are arranged on a scale of rare liberality; an orchestra of sixty and a full military band are engaged, and a number of the best [illegible] in the country will perform every night, [illegible] Mr. [illegible], Mr. Ullman, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible].

Wallack's Theatre.—[illegible] appear in two popular pieces to-night.

Metropolitan Theatre.—A play called "Art and Artifice" is announced here.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The Gougenheim sisters attract good audiences, and play in the burlesque "Cinderella" to-night.

Niblo's Garden.—A new pictorial drama, founded on the present war in Europe, will be produced here to-night, with the assistance of the Keller troupe. It is called the "War in Italy," and introduces, of course, a magnificent series of grand Military Tableaux. Messrs. Keller, Eddy, Pearson and Davidge sustain the principal masculine parts, and Mad. Ponisi and Mrs. Eddy the female.

Bowery Theatre.—Another new drama by J. F. Poole, Esq., called "The Oath of Vengeance," will be produced here to-night, followed by "Tom and Jerry in New-York."

Barnum's Museum.—A romantic drama called "Magic Well," will be produced here to-night. In the afternoon there is a variety of entertainments.

Wood's Minstrels.—A capital programme is provided for this evening's entertainment.

New-York Yacht Club Sweepstakes.

The following is the programme of the New-York Yacht Club Sweepstakes, to come off on Wednesday, the 20th of July:

Course from off Owl's Head, L. I., around buoy of the S. W. Spit to Light boat on Five-fathom bank, off Cape May, thence returning around buoy of the S. W. Spit, and back to Owl's Head.

Schooners of 1st and 2d class to sail in one class.

Sloops of 1st class to sail in one class.

Sloops of 2d and 3d class to sail in one class.

Subscription $50 each yacht. Entries to close on Monday, July 18, at 10 A. M.

Sails to be carried in conformity to the rules of the Club, and no allowances of time to be given.

Two entries in each class will be necessary to make a race in that class.

The time of starting and the sailing directions will be published by the Regatta Committee, under whose direction the race is to be conducted.

Subscription List at the office of the Secretary, No. 5 Pine-street.

The Herald's Story of Postage Stamps Branded by the President—Mr. Buchanan on Bennett.

From the Constitution, June 18.

The recent dangerous and infamous rumors with respect to alleged counterfeit and re-used postage stamps have induced us to examine into the probabilities of such a false issue; and the result of our investigations has convinced us that these preposterous reports are worthy of no credence whatever. We were, from the first, strongly inclined to discredit such wholesale statements, as, independent of the mechanical and artistic difficulties to be overcome in counterfeiting the stamp, we felt assured that no fraud of any material magnitude could be perpetrated without the immediate knowledge of the Post-office Department, whose thorough system of accounts, checks, registering, &c., must quickly detect any error or spurious issue. The denial of these allegations proves our doubts to have been well founded.

But we purpose now to show, as briefly as possible, how utterly improbable are the late fabrications. In addition to the checks possessed by the Government, there are many other important and almost insuperable difficulties presented to the stamp counterfeiter, which nothing but a very handsome and safe profit could induce him to attempt to surmount; and he can never realize this profit, as it necessitates an improbable combination of unusually favorable circumstances. The stamp combines the most perfect protections known to modern art, and is subjected, during its manufacture, to many different processes which require the best artistic skill and mechanical ingenuity. The first artists in the country are employed to prepare the original dies; and there are several distinct branches of the engraving art exercised on every separate stamp. The paper whereon it is printed requires a nice adjustment of weight, density, sizing, calendering, and absorbing qualities, in order that the various operations which it undergoes may not work inharmoniously to the disadvantage of the stamp. The simple item of gum alone has caused much earnest inquiry and repeated experiments, that a suitable article might be procured; and the printing is done by men of tried experience in steel and copper-plate printing. The durable and again the fleeting natures of the inks have each a special object, while the perforation is not only a great convenience, but a most valuable additional protection. The machines used for this purpose are superior improvements over those owned by the British Government, and are so delicate in their adjustments, punches, &c., as to require continual supervision and outlay of money, while a special machinist superintends their operation and keeps them in repair. In short, all the obstacles to the successful counterfeit of a bank note are to be found in the stamp, and in connection with others of equal and novel importance.

It is falsely charged that photography has been profitably applied to the stamp counterfeit. The various colors are an insuperable objection to this process, for the negatives, whence the impressions are produced, print one tint only, which must be removed, and then every individual stamp repainted with the utmost nicety and artistic finish to produce anything like the original; while, finally, every stamp must be well gummed and perfectly perforated; and all this time, labor and skill must be given to produce less than three cents! Now the experience of banks does not justify them in apprehending danger to their tinted or protected notes from the photographic process; and certainly the inducements held out to the ingenious counterfeiter are incalculably greater where he can realize a profit of five, ten, fifty, and one hundred dollars on each impression, than where he can, at the best, obtain but three, five, ten, or twelve cents for his patience and workmanship. Moreover, the risk is much increased in counterfeiting a circulation known over the whole Union, and which commands the constant, jealous scrutiny of an Argus-eyed Government. The whole thing is ridiculously absurd. No rogue with an ounce of brains would incur so dangerous a risk for so problematical and insignificant a gain.

In continuation, we must candidly confess that we regard the alleged loss from re-used stamps as another humbug. Suppose the utterer of the old stamp could erase the office mark without affecting the stamp itself, (and we deny that this can be done to defy ordinary detection where the stamp has been properly cancelled,) where can he procure a large amount *of effaced stamps? Can he beg, borrow, or steal* them in quantities? And is the man capable of such a miserably mean action likely to have a large correspondence? Look at the difficulties he will encounter. He must carefully remove the cancelling mark without defacing the stamp; he must take off the stamp from the envelope without injuring it; he must laboriously re-gum and finally sell the isolated stamp at a large discount if he wish to compete with the Government. Are people in the habit of purchasing single stamps of unknown parties? And, moreover, any person known to sell single stamps under such circumstances is liable to suspicion. Human nature is prone to suspect evil; and there are too many spies abroad, too many meddlers with their neighbors' business, for any to hope to escape detection in a fraud necessarily so public. So much for this imaginary loss to the Government. We would remark, however, on leaving this subject, that we believe many sub-officers and clerks are entirely too careless in cancelling the stamps; and a little more attention to this matter, would effectually dispose of any possible reissue of the obliterated stamp. In conclusion, suppose the counterfeiter be a steel engraver, photographer, printer, gummer, paper manufacturer, and a first-class machinist, or all these combined—a marvelous man truly!—how could he, without great risk, circulate spurious stamps through the country, unless he have many accomplices, and be aided by remarkable credulous, ignorant, or dishonest postmasters? Finally, we have yet to see or know of a single counterfeit in circulation; and the common sense, practical reason is that *it would not pay*.

Let us, therefore, hear no more of these absurd and infamous reports. They outrage good sense and decency, and are a libel alike on the Government and the public at large. The injury to the postal service is very material, as doubt is excited where no just cause for such doubt exists; and false odium is, moreover, cast on a system which has been steadily and justly growing in popular favor. The experience we have on this subject is powerfully sustained and corroborated by that of foreign governments, who find no other plan to work so simply, conveniently, and economically as that now almost universally adopted. The more we think of this matter, the more firmly are we assured in our mind that *these shameless fabrications come from interested* parties; and we insist upon genuine, undoubted facts and proofs before we can be induced hereafter to attach the slightest faith to them. If, as we strongly suspect, these contemptible and criminal rumors have been palmed on the community to subserve private aims and interests, we congratulate the public that the only *object gained has been to create an* inquiry which results in the most complete denial and refutation of the whole base and malicious calumny.

The Boston Museum of Comparative Zoology—Cutting the First Sod.—The ceremony of cutting the first sod for the new Museum of Comparative Zoology, to be erected upon the open area west of Divinity Hall, Cambridge, took place, June 14, in the presence of about two hundred persons, including College Professors and a few friends who had been notified of the event to take place. Gov. Banks made a few remarks, then took a spade and planted it firmly in the ground, (saying, pleasantly, "We begin with the North," in a voice audible to the nearest bystanders, and by them cordially applauded,) cutting out with separate thrusts, four sides of an even square piece of turf, and thoroughly loosening it; he then led forward Mrs. Agassiz (amid the plaudits of the assembly) from the place where she was standing in the circle of observers; she took the spade, turned the first sod and threw it into the wheelbarrow. The Governor threw the next; the Reverend President of the University (Dr. Walker) the next; Professor Agassiz the next; Mr. William Gray the next; the Hon. Charles A. Phelps, President of the Senate, the next; Charles Hale, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the next; Dr. Jacob Bigelow the next; Mr. George Ticknor the next, and Mr. James Lawrence the next.

The first quarter century celebration of the establishment of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, will be held on the 12th and 13th of July. The Alumni and *others who have been students* at the Institution, propose to unite with the Faculty and Trustees in the celebration.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ENTICING SEAMEN TO DESERT.—The Commandant of the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, stationed at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn, has long been annoyed by the number of small boats prowling about the ship, and from the attempts at desertion on the part of some of the seamen, aided by the men in the small boats. This has grown into a troublesome practice. One of the parties implicated in the enticement of two seamen to desert has been arrested, and examined before Commissioner STILWELL. It appears from the testimony, elicited on the examination by LEMUEL C. NEWMANN, Esq., who appeared for the Government, that on the 18th of April last, a small boat containing two men, one of whom was the prisoner, was seen passing backwards and forwards for upwards of two hours, apparently waiting for something. Suddenly the guard observed two seamen let themselves down into the water, from the port windows of the ship, and strike out for some booms, or heavy logs, which surrounded the vessel at some thirty feet distant, upon arriving on which the boat backed up to them, and getting in, they were rowed away hastily. That evening the seamen were rearrested, but the men who aided them kept out of the way. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of CORMALANG, one of the offenders, who is well known, and he was arrested by officer WM. H. DACKER, of the Harbor Police. After a thorough examination on Saturday, the prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The exercises of Commencement Week at the New-York University will commence on Sunday evening, June 26, when the Rev. Dr. CLARKE will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University, in the Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S Church on Washington-square. On the evening of the 27th inst., the Anniversary of the Eucleian Society will be celebrated in the large chapel of the University. The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, is to be the orator, and Prof. H. M. PIERCE, of Rutgers Female Institute will read the poem of the occasion. On the 28th inst. the examinations for admission will commence at 9½ A. M., in the Chancellor's room, and in the evening the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be held in the Chancellor's room at 7 o'clock. At 8 P. M. the same day the Anniversary of the New-York Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa will be celebrated in the University Chapel, and the Rev. Dr. HICKOK, V. P., of Union College, will deliver an oration. The Commencement exercises will take place at Niblo's, at 10½ A. M., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and at 4 P. M. the same day the annual meeting of the Alumni will take place in the Chapel of the University.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—On Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the interesting ceremonies connected with the laying of a corner stone, took place in Fifty-ninth-street, near the Ninth avenue. The church is to be under the care of the Missionary Fathers of St. Paul, who also intend to build a monastery on the same ground. All the railroad cars running in this direction, were crowded to excess, so that many wishing to be present at the ceremonies, were obliged, for want of a conveyance, to go home without having their wish satisfied. There were at least fifteen thousand persons on the ground, which was appropriately fitted up for the occasion. Among those present were the Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES, Bishop BAYLEY, the Very Reverend Mr. STARRS, the Rev. Father BAKER, DEANE, HEWIT, PRESTON, McMAHON, SLEVIN, and many others of the Catholic clergy. The Sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Archbishop, who took for his text those words of the Prophet, "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it." In concluding, he said, the people should aid, by every means in their power, those holy priests who have diverted their lives to the arduous duty of giving missions to the Catholic people throughout the United States.

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—The twenty-sixth annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held in this City on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d inst. The business meetings of the Convention will be held in the hall of the Historical Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh street. The public exercises will take place at the Rev. Dr. SMITH'S church, corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on the evening of the 22d inst. WM. H. DRAPER, M. D., of the Lambda Chapter of New-York, will deliver the annual oration, and SAMUEL J. PIKE, of the Kappa Chapter, Maine, will be the Poet of the occasion. The Fraternity meets in Convention each year successively at the seat of every Chapter. This year the Lambda Chapter, of Columbia College, gives the Convention. The Fraternity, during the past year, has prospered, and a great many new members have been added to its rolls.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that there were 398 deaths in the City during the past week, an increase of 48 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number 89 were men, 61 women, 138 boys, and 110 girls. There were 57 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerve, 116 of the lungs and throat, 4 of old age, 27 of eruptive fevers and skin diseases, 37 stillborn and premature births, 63 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 24 of uncertain complaints, 6 of the urinary organs, and 16 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 264 of the deceased were natives of the United States, 67 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

FOR EUROPE.—The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel* Capt. WILSON, left on Saturday afternoon for Southampton and Havre, with 163 passengers, and $950,-985 19 in specie. Among her passengers were Mesdames LANGTON and FORBES. The *City of Washington*, which also left on Saturday for Liverpool, carried 100 cabin and 150 steerage passengers, and $500,-000 in specie. Among her passengers were the Rev. Dr. GILLESPIE and Mr. W. E. ROBINSON and lady of this City. The *City of Washington* will stop at St. Johns, to receive the wrecked passengers of the *Edinburgh*.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Three young men, VALENTINE SHEDLEY, JOHN MERRIAM and CHARLES J. BYCROFT went out on the North River in a sail boat, yesterday afternoon. About 2½ o'clock P. M., when they were near Weehawken, BYCROFT proposed to go in bathing, and accordingly stripped and dove into the river, and in a few moments reappeared upon the surface, made a few faint efforts to swim, and sank. His body has not yet been recovered. BYCROFT was 19 years of age, and resided at No. 116 Thompson-street.

MR. DELAVAN'S SUCCESSOR AS COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.—We learn that Mr. JONATHAN TROTTER, for some years past the Chief Clerk of the Street Inspector's Department, has been appointed Collector of Assessments, as the successor of Mr. DELAVAN, who has been "translated" to the City Inspectorship. The appointment is a very good one. Mr. TROTTER is one of our most respectable citizens; he was twice elected Mayor of Brooklyn, and was once President of our Board of Aldermen.

OBSERVING THE SUNDAY LAWS.—The recent decision against the liquor sellers had the effect yesterday of inducing a portion of the liquor dealers to close their stores. The large German lager-bier saloons kept open doors, but decanters, jugs, etc., were kept out of sight. The corner groceries, and the lower class of liquor shops were almost universally closed. The beneficial effects of the closing of the saloons will be observed by a glance at the sparseness of our police reports.

A BOY DROWNED.—WM. J. SINCLAIR, a boy ten years old, while playing, yesterday afternoon, on board a canal boat, at the foot of Roosevelt-street, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, in Cherry-street.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown young man was found yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Twenty-third-street. He was of [illegible] height, had brown hair, sandy whiskers, and [illegible] eyes. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and [illegible] verdict being visible, a verdict of [illegible] was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—[illegible], a German, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, No. 286 Third-street, as is supposed from disease of the heart. He was seated on a lounge, when his head fell back, and he died instantly.

DEATH TO DOGS.—During the past week the number of dogs sacrificed by the dog catchers was as follows: On the 16th instant, 471 dogs; 7th, 278; 8th, 203; 9th, 199; 10th, 143; 11th, 180;—total, 1,476. The cost of these captures was $738.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a small brick building in the rear of No. 573 Broadway. The building is occupied as a melting shop by EDWARD W. BURR, a jeweler. The fire was accidental, and was extinguished with trifling damage.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.—A slight fire took place at 4½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, in the premises No. [illegible] Pearl street, occupied by JOSEPH GREBNER, dealer in rags and paper.

Police Reports.

RIOT IN THE FOURTH WARD—A POLICEMAN STABBED.—Cherry-st., in the Fourth Ward, was the scene of a riot between 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Officer McCracken, who attempted to stop it, was compelled to call to his aid Officers, Welch and Pendleton, when peace was for a short time maintained. Soon afterwards, however, the difficulty was renewed, during which Officer McCracken was stabbed in the left side with a table fork, in the hands of John Sullivan, whom, after a fierce struggle, he succeeded in taking to the Station-house. McCracken was otherwise bruised, and lost his shield. The disturbance finally so increased that a platoon of policemen were called out, and the crowd were at length driven away. The wound of Officer McCracken, one of the most efficient men in the Precinct, is not a serious one, though he will not be able to go on duty for some days. His assailant was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY.

FIGHT AMONG BOATMEN.—Several boatmen, belonging to a barge lying at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, having been drinking freely on Saturday afternoon, in the evening got into a general fight. The bruised faces of the men, and the blood-bespattered deck, showed that the contest had been severe and exciting. John Collins, one of the number, was stabbed in seven places—four times in the head, twice in the left thigh, and once in the leg. His injuries are pronounced mortal. John Trainor, who is charged with the stabbing, was committed by Justice KELLY to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

DARING ROBBERY OF A SAFE.—A youth of respectable appearance, on Saturday afternoon, called at the store of James Scott, Jr., No. 48 Beaver-street and asked to see Mr. Scott. As Mr. Scott was absent, he said he would wait till he returned, which was expected every minute. Availing himself of an opportunity, when he thought no one was looking at him, he thrust his hand into the safe, and extracted $75 in bills. He was arrested on the spot, taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed for trial. He gives his name as JOHN MCKAY, age seventeen, and occupation "nothing at present."

AN UNTRUSTY MESSENGER.—Mr. Anson Merryman, of No. 1 Waverley-place, on Saturday employed Jacob Vankeren, a colored youth, to carry to Brooklyn some wearing apparel. Jacob took the garments to a pawn office, pocketed the amount loaned on them, and was not seen again till in the evening, when an officer found him at a negro dance-house, enjoying the merry dance with true Ethiopian relish. Justice BRENNAN locked him up.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Morris Watson, a dirt cart driver, in his hurry to get home on Saturday evening, after the conclusion of his day's work, drove his horse at a reckless speed, and in doing so ran over William Mattock, of No. 13 Essex-street, knocking him senseless to the pavement. Mr. Mattock was conveyed to the City Hospital, and Watson committed to the Tombs. On being asked why he drove so fast, his only excuse was, that he was in a hurry to get home to his supper.

DOING A SMASHING BUSINESS.—George R. G. Nash, occupies apartments at No. 57 Morton-street. Being in arrears for rent, he gave, it is alleged, as security, a mortgage on his furniture. Having failed to cancel the mortgage, a levy was made upon the furniture on Saturday, whereupon Nash, it is said, fastened the door, and wilfully smashed the furniture. He was arrested and held to bail by Justice KELLY.

DESCENT ON A DANCE-HOUSE.—A *posse* of the Tenth Ward Police, headed by Captain Davis, on Saturday evening, made a descent upon the dance-house kept by Charles Ditmare, a German, at No. 1 Delancy street. Ditmare, three musicians, and fifteen men, women and boys were arrested and locked up in the Station-house for the night. Yesterday they were taken before Justice BRENNAN, and the most of them were committed as disorderlies.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A smartly-dressed man, giving his name as Samuel Smith, on Saturday night passed several counterfeit $2 bills on the Bank of Middletown, Conn., at a number of stores in Eighth-avenue. He was arrested and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, when, after being fully identified by several upon whom he had passed the bills, he was committed for trial.

WILLIAM MULLIGAN ARRESTED AGAIN.—William Mulligan is again in difficulty. At the race course on Thursday last, some unpleasant words passed between him and the Messrs. Matthews. On Saturday evening they met again in Houston-street, when Mulligan, it is alleged, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot them. Mulligan appeared before Justice BRENNAN and gave $500 bail to answer.

BURGLARY.—John Berger, a German, was yesterday arrested on charge of having broken into No. 252 Sixth-st., during Saturday night, and stealing $50 worth of moulders' tools. The property was found in his possession. Justice BRENNAN committed him to answer a charge of burglary.

THE STOLEN PIN.—Mr. Dennis F. Sullivan, of No. 132 Water-street, says the report that he was the person who made the complaint against Matilda Nelmer for having stolen a diamond pin, is a mistake.

The New-York and Flushing Ferry.

STEAMBOATS VERSUS RAILROADS—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO FLUSHING.

The movement for creating a steam-ferry between Flushing, College Point and New-York, which has been slow for several weeks, on account of the backwardness of the citizens to subscribe the necessary amount of stock, is likely to be a success. A meeting of the leading citizens of Flushing was held on Saturday evening, JOHN H. BROWER presiding, at which the whole amount required was subscribed, and they then adjourned to Wednesday evening, to perfect the organization of the Company, and to take the proper steps to carry out their plans. The object is to provide themselves with such steamboat facilities as are enjoyed by the people of Harlem, by which they will be entirely relieved from their dependence upon the railroad, whose present management has become distasteful to them, on account, among other things, of an increase in the rate of commutation, while they (the commuters) are restricted to two trains—an early and late one. The choice of trains costs them $8 50 per month, which is, they say, a higher rate than is charged upon any railroad of similar length running out of the City. The subscription may be increased to sixty thousand dollars, if the Company so elect. This money is to be expended—first, in the deepening of the channel between College Point and Flushing Creek, the latter already having water sufficient for a light draft boat, except at very low tides. Secondly, in the construction of a first-class passenger steamboat, of very light draft, which will be capable of entering the creek at any stage of water. Thirdly—It is understood that the Company will purchase the *Enoch Dean*, and make such improvements in her as may be required to increase her speed, and adapt her to the carrying of most of the freight. The establishment of this new line will add considerably to the value of property, particularly along the water front, all of which in Flushing, is owned by ISAAC PECK & SON, and that at College Point by Mr. POPPENHOUSEN, who is the head and principal proprietor of the Strattonport India Rubber Works. These gentlemen subscribed liberally to the undertaking. The Messrs. LAWRENCE also took a considerable share of the stock, but the active interest which Mr. BROWER manifested, when it was at a dead stand-still, confessedly saved the enterprise from present failure. It is understood that the Company will organize under a charter obtained from the Legislature at its last session, and as there will be nearly two hundred subscribers to the stock—each one being an active agent for the boats, a handsome business will, it is thought, be secured to the line. To obviate the difficulty from ice in Winter, it has been suggested that a track would be laid from Flushing to College Point,—about two miles, for conveying the passengers and freight when the boats are prevented from entering the creek.

Alderman CHARLOCK, who now owns the controlling interest in the Flushing Railroad, meantime, has not been idle. Since he took charge of the Road, important improvements have been made in the mode of transacting the business. The old and inconvenient stopping place at Hunter's Point, which was often obstructed by low water and ice, has been abandoned. A fine pier, some two hundred yards long, has been built out into the East River, and the track extends to the end of it, so that the cars run to within twenty feet of the boat. In the place of the old tumble-down shed which disfigured the former landing, a handsome passenger-house has been erected. The Road is being put in thorough repair, and a shed one hundred feet long is being erected over the platform adjoining the Flushing dépôt.

The new steamer *Mattano*, one of the swiftest and most commodious of her class, has been secured to make regular calls at Hunter's Point on her way from Astoria, to receive the Flushing passengers, and also to convey them from the City, and she is so punctual in her arrangements that it is very seldom even a moment's time is lost in making the connections. The time occupied from the City to Hunter's Point, or in the return, is generally twelve to fifteen minutes. Last Sunday excursion-trains were run throughout the day from Hunter's Point to Flushing, each way, making a trip every two hours between 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., and it has been given out that the arrangement would be continued for the season. The conductor says, considering it was the first day, and that there was no previous notice given, the amount of travel was good.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DROWNED WHILE ON AN EXCURSION.—About 9 o'clock last evening a man fell overboard from a sloop in the East River, just off Fulton Ferry, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The ferry-boat *Fulton* was crossing the river at the time, when she was stopped by the pilot, and Wm. Scott Weatherly, a deck hand, launched a yawl quickly and put off to render assistance, but unfortunately his good intentions were unavailing. He hailed the sloop, and ascertained that the christian name of the man drowned was GEORGE, from New-York, but the balance of the name was not known. The sloop had on board a party of men, women and children, who had been up the East River on a Sunday excursion. The man drowned accidentally fell overboard. A rope was immediately thrown to him, and he had hold of it once, but for some reason not known did not keep his hold. A small scow with one man in it was then sent to his assistance from the sloop, but after being shoved off it was found that there were no oars in it. The scow floated off towards the Hook, and the sloop when last seen was endeavoring to overtake it.

A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.—The First Mission Sunday-school, of the Strong-place Baptist Church, have held a three days' fair, during the last week, at No. 155 Atlantic-street, which proved to be quite a successful undertaking. During the three days, 1,200 persons visited the rooms, which were handsomely decorated for the occasion. The net receipts amounted to $700.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—A servant girl named MARY ROGERS, residing at No. 219 Degraw-street, was arrested yesterday, by Officer TUOHY, of the Third Precinct Police, on a charge of throwing her new-born babe into a vault, at the above house. She was committed for examination.

ACCIDENT.—A laborer named JOHN RYAN was badly crushed between two hogsheads of molasses, at the Atlantic Docks, Saturday. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, by the Third Precinct Police.

MILITARY.—Mr. E. B. PIKE has recently been elected captain of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., *vice* OLIVER B. COTTER.

ROBBERIES.—House No. 391 Myrtle-avenue, was, on Saturday night, robbed of property valued at $152. A servant girl left the house of W. W. RUSSELL, on Clinton-avenue, suddenly on Saturday last, taking with her property not her own, valued at $50.

MORTALITY.—There were only 77 deaths in this city last week. Population, 250,000.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 18, John F. Griffin and others vs. George W. Chamberlain; 102, James A. Renaud vs. Charles Truesdell. To be tried by the Court without a Jury. Jury causes will be taken up to-morrow.

City Court Calendar for this day—No. 18, Stafford and wife vs. Doughty,—the last case on the calendar.

LARGE DAMAGES FOR THE ARREST OF A BOSTON MERCHANT.—SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—*Charles S. Brown vs. Euclid Chaisey*.—This action was tried before Judge LOTT and a Jury, on the 17th June, and verdict was rendered for $2,600 damages for plaintiff, which carries the costs. The action is brought for a false and malicious arrest. The facts as they appeared on the trial were, that the plaintiff, who is a respectable Boston merchant, was arrested in New-York at the instigation of the defendant, in the Spring of 1857, on the charge of robbing a Bank of which the defendant was President. It appeared in proof that the Bank never had been robbed, and that there was no possible ground for the arrest, and the charge was dismissed. BARROW & JENKS, Attorneys, for plaintiff; S. CHAUNCEY, Attorney, for defendant.

Confession of a Wife-Murderer.

The telegraph has announced the execution, on Friday last, at St. Louis, of GEORGE H. LAMB, for the murder of his wife. Previous to his execution he made the following confession:

"I was married to SARAH S. STAFFORD at the Court House in Quincy, Illinois, by a Justice of the Peace, on the 24th of November, 1856; was then a resident of Mendota, Illinois; returned there, leaving my wife with her father in Hamilton, Hancock County, Illinois; on or about the 25th November, 1857, I went back from Mendota to Hamilton, and told my wife I wished to take her South to spend the Winter; she consented, and we left for the South, and we arrived in St. Louis on the 27th, 28th or 29th of November last; we got here before daylight, took breakfast at King's Hotel, and then went to the Astor House, kept by HERMAN NOBP, on Franklin-avenue; while there my wife was unwell, and Doctors CHRISTOPHER and WASHINGTON attending her; her sickness was caused by giving her poison; the poison was strychnine; I got it at a drug-store on Broadway; bought the strychnine for the purpose of giving it to my wife; I gave it to her at least twice, and may have given it to her thrice, but cannot say positively.

I gave it to her for the purpose of killing her. She made so much noise in the spasms, that it alarmed Mrs. NOBP and wife, who came to our room and insisted that I should send for a physician. That was the cause of my sending at different times for the doctors; wished to allay any suspicions of NOBP and wife as to what I had done. Each of the physicians prescribed for her at different times and I gave her the medicine; she vomited after taking the poison; think before taking any medicine; first gave her poison the second day we were there, at about 10 o'clock at night; she was confined to her bed for about two weeks, from the effects of poison; on the 16th of December I told JOSEPH MOYER of what I had done and meant to do, and he agreed to help me; he took my baggage and that of my wife from the Astor House to his lodgings on Broadway; on the afternoon of the same day I told my wife I was going to Carondelet, and she agreed to go.

We left the Astor House in a baggage-wagon. I think the driver was a negro; don't remember the number of the wagon. My wife had a bandbox; we went to the lower ferry; she sat in a room on the wharf-boat while I went to look for a skiff which I had before purchased. I had engaged two boys, whose names I do not know, to bring the skiff to me from the dry docks. I bought it for seven dollars. We remained about an hour at the landing. The boys then came up with the skiff. JOSEPH MOYER was at the landing to see us start, and was to have gone with us, but he and I thought it would not be necessary. My wife and I got into the skiff. I rowed down the river and stopped below the steamboats about fifty rods, at the foot of a street built out into the river, and then landed. She asked me the reason; I told her it was to get a rock to ballast the boat. I did not tell her my real object, which was to get a rock to sink her body in the river. I called two boys, who brought to me two rocks weighing from ten to twelve pounds each.

We then again started; we went on by an island without trees, on the Missouri side; did not see Carondelet; did not notice more than one island of the kind spoken of; we went down till we were about half way past the island, on the east side, about forty-five yards from the shore; the steamboat channel is between the Illinois shore and where we were; I then laid my oars in the boat, seized hold of my wife by the back of the neck with my right hand, and pushed her head down under the water; held it there about a minute or longer; then I lifted her partly out of the water, and found she was dead; took off her two shawls and bonnet, and tied some twine two or three times around a stone, and attached the other end to her neck; then lifted the rock over the skiff and let it down into the water, slipping the cord through my hands till it was all out; I then threw the body into the river, and the weight of the rock carried it down instantly; the rock was a little larger than this book, [Revised Statutes;] it would weigh ten or twelve pounds; I had got the twine for the purpose of using it thus; I then rowed to the island, thinking it was the Missouri shore, landed, and shoved the skiff off out into the stream; the skiff was of medium size, twelve or fifteen feet long; I do not remember whether it was painted or not; I left the oars in the boat; think there were three or four of them; but did not leave any stones there; I then hallooed for some one to come and take me off the sand-bar; I hallooed for about an hour, when a German and another person came and took me off; it was getting dark when I threw my wife overboard; I designed to drown her, and left the Astor House, with that design; the reason was that I was sure I could not live happily with her; she had never said or done anything to cause me to feel so; I had no ill-feelings towards her or towards any of her relatives; I felt as though I could not go back among my friends and acquaintances with her, because I was afraid they would think I had married one below me; after getting ashore from the island, I came back to the City, arriving at about nine o'clock; I met MOYER; he asked me how I had succeeded; I told him, "All has gone under," and supposed he understood me; I went to his boarding-house, on Broadway, half way between Cherry and Wash streets, on the same side as the hat-store which had taken fire some days before; do not know the name of the house, nor of the man who kept it; on the next day I left St. Louis, and returned to Mr. STAFFORD'S, at Hamilton, taking with me all her things, except what she had on; told her parents I had buried her at Memphis, and gave them the names of the doctors who attended her. I did this to cover up the facts. On the 30th of November I was married again to LOUISA SHURTLIFF; she did not then know that I had been married to SARAH STAFFORD; married so soon because she said she would not wait for me any longer; kept company with her the Fall before marrying my other wife; can offer no excuse for the murder of my wife, except that it was for the purpose of marrying this one; my present wife was not *enciente* before my marriage; if there is a virtuous woman, she is one; had held no criminal intercourse with her; have said to Mr. STAFFORD that two men were in the skiff with me when I drowned my wife: am sorry for the statement; it was false; do not know why I made it; suppose the evil spirit was in me. Two men did know my design a short time before it was executed; told them and asked one of them to assist me; he consented out of friendship; he came alone to the river and not in the wagon; his name is JOSEPH MOYER, and he boarded where I lodged the night I came back; paid him $5, I think; he knew my intention and went because I wished him to go; the name of the other is JOSEPH SAWYER; cannot say where he is now; he was in Mendota the day I left there; MOYER is a small-sized man, would weigh some 130 pounds, spare-faced, dark complexion, with black hair, and is a painter; do not think he resides here; he may be aged twenty-five years or more, not over five feet; those were the only persons whom I told of my design; to one THOS. L. BEALE, I said something about it, but he left the city before it was accomplished; do not know whether he knows the result; NOBP'S family at the Astor House knew nothing of it; my present aim is to tell all the truth, and if there is anything in what I have here said which contradicts previous statements of mine, it is not from a desire to tell aught but the truth. I once belonged to the Church." [To this point the manner of the prisoner was calm, but with the last sentence above he dropped his head upon his hands and burst into tears. He remained thus for some minutes. At length he said:] "It is the transgressions of my duties towards my God which has brought me here, and has brought this on me."

THE FRONTIER TROUBLES IN TEXAS.—The *Dallas Herald*, censuring the acts of the parties who have committed outrages on the Indian Reservation, says there is some excitement at Belton in regard to the frontier difficulties, and after a series of inflammatory war speeches, only twenty-seven men were mustered into service who were willing to come in conflict with the United States troops on the Reservation; and they declined going unless the number of fifty men was raised. We have it from undoubted authority that the citizens of Waco are denouncing the attack on the Reserve by BAYLOR'S band of insurgents, and are indignant at the high-handed measures resorted to by them. We are receiving assurances on all sides that their conduct is seriously condemned by the moderate and law-abiding men of every county surrounding us.

We saw a gentleman from Tarrant County, a few days since, who reported that the citizens who had assembled on the frontier were fast leaving their camps,—indeed were going off in larger numbers than recruits were coming in. This is an evidence that the people of the frontier, who are honest and industrious citizens, cannot be long duped by the false alarms and documents sent out through the country.

The Receivers of the Bay State Mills have rendered their final account to the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and state that the whole sum received is $2,035,462 72, and the amount of allowance prayed for is $238,556; leaving in the hands of Receivers $1,796,805.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Soft Hats, J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 126 William-st., corner of Ann.

Leary & Co. OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT Is now ready, and for sale at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced. WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

The Latest Drawings of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Masonic Union Academy, as reported by McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 31, JUNE 18, 1859.

15, 19, 69, 35, 17, 3, 76, 50, 58, 75, 72, 37, 5, 22.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 31, JUNE 18, 1859.

53, 25, 9, 17, 42, 30, 45, 13, 2, 72, 44, 12, 21.

And that said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.

Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 18th day of June, 1859.

JAMES E. PRENTISS, W. R. SYMONS, Commissioners. McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines. NEW STYLES. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family. SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Knight's Soliloquy.
Translated from the Spanish of Pedro de Castro y Anaya.

"I would not change my faith in them
For all the world beside,"—
'Twas thus, with an enthusiast's voice,
The young Orlando cried.
You think he spoke of ladies fair,
Whom he'd been toying with—
But he spoke, sir, of those tailors rare,
That matchless BROTHERS SMITH!
For cheapness, durability,
For texture, taste, and style,
Compare their goods with other goods
And at the difference smile!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 126 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's COOL NEWS for BOYS OF ALL AGES. Immense assortment of BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING. WONDERFULLY CHEAP PRICES. Boys' Linen Suits, $1. Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50. Boys' Linen Jackets, $1. Boys' Summer Vests, $1. Boys' Mixed Suits, $3 50. Boys' Summer Pants, $1. And all other kinds of elegant SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS at equally cheap rates. One Price and No Reduction. ROGERS & RAYMOND, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau, Opposite Herald and Sun Buildings.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c. A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade. Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. B. G. WILDER & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

A Card to the Public. THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. PRICE, $50, $60, $50. EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED. Local agents wanted. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

The Elliptic-Spring Bed. Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.* Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.* The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.* Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and gettings, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need; simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results. A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $4, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one. Sold by DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

Fashionable Summer Hats. BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW. By BEEBE & CO., No. 156 Broadway.

Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE, For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces, instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 229 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Summer Hats.—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

MILLER—BROCK.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. Enoch Van Aken, GEO. S. MILLER and MARIA R. BROCK, adopted daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Brock, all of this City.

SHAW—DOCK.—At Seaside Cottage, Long Branch, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. J. Wilson, GEORGE H. SHAW, of New-York, to MAGGIE, youngest daughter of Jacob Dock, Esq., of Philadelphia.

FRANCIS—McALLISTER.—At Newport, on Thursday, June 16, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, of Brooklyn, the Rev. Mr. Mercer assisting, SAMUEL WARD FRANCIS, Esq., of New-York, to Miss HARRIET McALLISTER, daughter of Judge McAllister, of San Francisco.

SCHIEFFELIN—KENDALL.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 14, by the Rev. Dr. Pritchet, H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, of this City, to SARAH M., daughter of Wm. R. Kendall, Esq., of Freeport, Maine.

WELLS—GRENELL.—In Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. Zelotus Grenell, EDGAR A. WELLS, of Milford, Pike Co., Pa., to Miss EMMA GRENELL, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In this City, on Friday, June 17, SARAH M. VAN BUSKIRK, widow of John Van Buskirk, and daughter of the late John Greenfield.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

KITCHEN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 18, of disease of the heart, GEO. E., eldest child of Geo. N. and Eliza Kitchen, aged 10 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible].

COPLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 18, EDWARD COPLAND, aged 66 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Clinton, between Park and Myrtle-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, by the family, on Wednesday morning.

SUMMERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 18, [illegible] C. SUMMERS, widow of the late E. B. Summers, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. S. Palmer, No. [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

LOWREY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 18, ABIGAIL R. LOWREY, relict of the late Daniel Lowrey, Esq., in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 72 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGES.—At Union Place, Cypress Hill, L. I., on Friday, June 17, at 10 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY BRIDGES, wife of Mr. James Bridges, (formerly of corner of 2d-av. and 5th-st., New-York,) aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the house of her bereaved and afflicted husband, opposite John I. Snediker's Hotel, Long Island, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

POST.—At South Yonkers, on Saturday, June 18, of consumption, MARY ANN POST, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Post, aged 16 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Church, at South Yonkers, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be interred at Trinity Cemetery.

REA.—In Paterson, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, June 18, JAMES REA, in his 70th year.

The friends of his son, David Rea, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 121 Main-st., Paterson, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WINDOW SHADES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway. Housekeepers and dealers will find the largest, best, and cheapest assortment in New-York, as above. Also, Gilt Cornices, Loops, Tassels, Damasks, Reps, and all kinds of curtain materials and trimmings, at reduced prices. FERGUSON BROTHERS.

LOOK IN AT WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', And see the two great Pictures of NIAGARA, BY CHURCH AND GIGNOUX, the latter exhibited for the first time.

A GREAT DESIDERATUM!

LIFE IN PERIL

RENDERED SAFE!

IN ROUGH WATER

OR

IN SMOOTH WATER,

IN STORM OR SUNSHINE.

Life (whether of man, woman or child) can be surely saved by the garments made and always for sale by the DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, NO. 256 BROADWAY.

These garments can be worn on ALL OCCASIONS, and yet are life preservers at THIRTY SECONDS' NOTICE!

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM. ESTABLISHED 1837. W. L. CONKLIN & CO., NO. 8 BOWERY. Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING! SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS! A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward. Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion. GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

ON EXHIBITION FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, The entire new outfit of GLASSWARE AND CHINA ordered by HIS EXCELLENCY, CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONCHA, for THE PALACE AT HAVANA, CONSISTING OF OVER TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED PIECES, All richly decorated, and having the ARMS OF SPAIN UPON EACH PIECE. The public are invited to call and examine. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

THE ONLY RELIABLE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN TURF, for 1859, is the RACING CALENDAR AND TROTTING RECORD, Published at the Office of PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. Price $1. For sale at the Office, Appleton Buildings, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. Also, by all Booksellers.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM. NO. 308 BROADWAY. THE TRADE SUPPLIED. A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE. E. ANTHONY.

TORREY'S NEW 4-MINUTE FREEZERS!! These highly popular machines are offered to the public with the fullest assurance of their being not only the cheapest, but the simplest and quickest Freezers in use—producing cream of that smooth and light consistency heretofore only to be obtained of the best confectioners. They can be had at retail of the house-furnishing and hardware stores generally at the following prices:

2 quarts	$2 50	8 quarts	$5 00
4 quarts	3 00	14 quarts	7 00
6 quarts	4 00	20 quarts	10 00

And at wholesale of the manufacturer, E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

CARPETING. NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates: Velvet and Medallions, best English, 10s. to 15s. per yard. Tapestry and Brussels, best English, 4s. to 11s. per yard. Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles, 4s. to 8s. per yard. Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS. The celebrated watches manufactured by HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON, of Liverpool, most perfect time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY Cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES, In Gold and Silver Cases, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A MIDSUMMER MELODY.

'Twas a night in the dog-days,
And all through the house
Night-prowlers were stirring—
Roach, bed-bug and mouse;
The children, uneasy,
Squirmed this way and that—
The bed-bugs preferred them
Because they were fat.
But at dawn, on each insect
Lyon's death-powder fell;
And the rats and the mice, too,
Succumbed to the Pill.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Beware of imitators and impostors.

PECK & COLEMAN, No. 130 Nassau-st., opposite Times Building, CLOTHIERS. New Goods at lowest cash prices. GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY, In the best manner.

AMERICAN STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 JOHN-ST., Are just publishing a new series of American Views, superior to any issued before. The new Achromatic Revolving Stereoscope will be ready, with new improvements, very shortly.

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From the Buffalo Courier.

This is a neat volume of poems, many of them of a high order of merit, but entirely unheralded by preface, inscription or introduction. We have no knowledge of the author, but whoever Anne Whitney may be, she has a poet's inspiration.

D. APPLETON & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED MEMOIRS OF THE EMPRESS CATHARINE II., written by herself. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. $1. THE TIN TRUMPET; OR, HEADS AND TAILS FOR THE WISE AND WAGGISH. A new American edition, with alterations and additions. 1 vol. 12mo., cloth. $1 25. PRAIRIE FARMING IN AMERICA. With Notes by the Way on Canada and the United States. By JAMES CAIRD, M. P. 1 vol. 12mo., paper cover. 25 cents. THE LIFE OF JAMES WATT, THE INVENTOR OF THE STEAM ENGINE. By J. PATRICK MUIRHEAD. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

R. R. R. BEWARE! BEWARE!! After a long life passed in the study, practice and teaching of medicine, the late Dr. Hoffman advised people "to beware of drugs and physicians," and the late Dr. Munson, of New-Haven, declared that as "his hairs grew thinner, his Materia Medica grew less." It would be well for mankind if all physicians were equally candid, but in spite of such honest confessions the Dispensary continues to pour its mineral poisons, its terrible narcotics, its drastic purgatives down the throats of the sick in a never-ending volume. To Radway & Co. belongs the honor of having reduced the Materia Medica to three combinations of curative elements, which comprehend all the valuable properties claimed for all the drugs in use, and are, at the same time exempt from the fearful drawbacks which render many of the standard medicines as dangerous as the diseases they are prescribed to cure. Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators and Resolvent, are relied upon exclusively, by thousands of both sexes in all parts of the Union, as absolutely infallible, operate in correspondence with fixed laws. They do not cure one and produce no effect on another, but in all cases of Fever, Scrofula, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, in short in every disorder known to pathology and capable of being controlled, one or other, or all of them, inevitably restores the health of the patient.

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NOT IN THE DIRECTORY.—FROM SOME unexplained cause, JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Job Printer, No. 42 ANN-STREET, who has appeared in the City Directory for nearly a quarter of a century, is omitted this year, notwithstanding he paid to have his name inserted.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The splendid low-pressure, side-wheel, upper cabin steamer ILLINOIS, JOHN FRASER, master, will leave Detroit, Mich., regularly at 2 o'clock P. M., on the following days, for ports on Lake Superior, via Mackinac each way:

Wednesday	June 22	Saturday	July [illegible]
Saturday	June 25	Tuesday	Aug. [illegible]
Wednesday	July 1	Friday	Aug. [illegible]
Friday	July 15	Friday	Aug. [illegible]

Travelers can leave Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Cleveland by cars or boats the previous evening and reach Detroit in time for the ILLINOIS.

To pleasure travelers, or health seekers, during the Summer months, a trip on the ILLINOIS to Lake Superior affords an opportunity unsurpassed on this continent. The distance about 2,000 miles; occupies 8 to 10 days. Passage and rooms may be engaged, or information obtained by addressing (cut this out and preserve for reference) L. L. McKNIGHT, Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL. DR. J. BOVEE DODS would inform his friends throughout the United States and British Provinces, that he has taken a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, and opened a Medical Office, at NOS. 649 AND 651 BROADWAY, New-York, and is now ready to examine patients and prescribe vegetable remedies, in connection with his IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, for those various chronic diseases considered by physicians as incurable.

Dr. DODS' immense and well-known success in curing the sick to health, he owes in a great measure to his faculty he possesses of accurately ascertaining the nature of the disease and its curability. If he cannot cure he will not take the case, and thus save the patient the expense of trying an experiment. His mode of practice is new and decidedly efficacious.

His charge for an examination and prescription is $10, giving the patient directions how to treat his own case for at least one month. After this, each visit to his office, for examination, prescription or advice, will be only $1, till cured.

Being now permanently located, let the afflicted of both sexes give him a call. Office hours from 10 to 4 o'clock P. M.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

These Bitters, as an alterative, tonic, strengthening and curative agent, are superior to any other remedy ever yet offered to the world. They renovate and enrich the blood, cure consumption, palpitation of heart, and are excellent for an inactive liver and a weak stomach. In female complaints they cannot be surpassed, and are delicious to the taste. They not only cure, but prevent disease. All well persons should take them in Summer months, so as to retain their health, particularly in Southern climates, where fevers rage.

These WINE BITTERS, destined to become the wonder of the age, are manufactured by Dr. DODS only, and put up in beautiful quart bottles, with his name blown in the glass.

And are for sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, N. Y., sole proprietor. Price $1 50 per single bottle. A liberal discount made to druggists. All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

CURTIS' CURE FOR [illegible].—This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, salt or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and New-York. [illegible] CURTIS, Proprietor, [illegible] J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 122 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; C. P. Milne, [illegible], Brooklyn; F. [illegible], Jersey City; [illegible]; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row. And all Druggists. General Agents.

KEROSENE OILS. DEALERS IN KEROSENE Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade marks. THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON. And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light. NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO., No. 80 Pearl-st., N. Y.

TO THE CHORUS OF ULLMAN'S AND STRAKOSCH'S OPERA.—The Italian Committee organized for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the families of Italian soldiers engaged in the war for the independence of Italy, invite all the members of the Chorus of Messrs. Ullman's and Strakosch's Opera Troupes to meet at the Academy of Music on MONDAY MORNING, (to-day,) 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, in order to make arrangements for the grand Day and Night Performance to be given for the benefit of the Italian Fund on Wednesday next, 22d inst. For the Committee, V. BOTTA, President.

BARTLETT'S NOVELTY SIX DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—"The stitch made by these machines is not surpassed by the high priced of the kind in any respect." Call and examine. Wholesale and retail, No. 732 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; principal office, No. 421 Broadway, New-York. Local and traveling agents wanted throughout the world.

WATER COOLERS.—THEY ARE DIFFERENT from the celebrated Ice-pitchers, designed principally for offices, and although it is handy to have them in the house, yet, from the chilling effect, they would be rated as "Family Jars." LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS VEGETABLE COMPOUND is a different preparation from anything before the public, and acknowledged by all using it to be the best blood purifier in existence.

CLARK'S SYRUP—FOR SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, liver or womb complaints is magical. Wholesale by BARNES & PARK, Park row; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT [illegible] ... on 126th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris [illegible] ... 19 lots on 126th-st. ... 6 lots on 126th-st., north side ... on 4th-av., east side south 127th-st., including the corner, and 4 lots on 131st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUN[illegible], No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND, BETWEEN the 2d and 3d avs.; two of them on the southerly side of 69th-st., and two of them on the northerly side of 68th-st.; together forming a plot of 50 by 200 feet. Also, the frame cottage-houses and lots of the undersigned, between 2d and Lexington avs., on the south of 68th-st. The lots 25 by an average depth of about 100 feet. F. E. VILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS stands in Westchester County, situated on Old Boston Road, head of Railroad-av., Morrisania, has been used as a grocery, flour, feed store and boarding-house; building in good order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, Grocer, corner Old Boston and Westchester avs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x50; four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is nearly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 26 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 26 West 46th-st., house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 26 West 46th-st. Price, $9,000.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FINE three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, half a mile from the City Hall, Brooklyn; neighborhood first-rate; house in perfect order; terms easy. Any one wishing a genteel house at a very low price, can learn further particulars by calling on FRED & COLE, No. 188 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &c.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, No. 338 12th-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY GOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE 73d-st., 25 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 2d-av. and 36th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 228 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th-st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 107 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3¼ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. E. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 160 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 33 West 29th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—
Room, kitchen and bedroom, No. 187 Forsyth-st. $8 00
Room and two bedrooms, No. 24 Ludlow-st. 7 00
Parlor and basement floors, No. 154 West 26th-st. 21 00
Also, five rooms (second floor) same house 14 00
Two large rooms, corner 31st-st. and 3d-av. 10 00
Three rooms, No. 118 Columbia-st. 6 00
Two rooms, No. 20 Bayard-st. 5 50
Apartments of three rooms, rear No. 26 Rivington-st. 5 50
Two rooms, rear No. 21 Avenue C 3 25
Two rooms, rear No. 183 Cannon-st. 3 00
Four Rooms, No. 334 6th-st. 8 00
Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 260 Bowery.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.—BROADWAY and Ann-st.—To lease for a term of years. To lease for 15 years from April next, the property known as the American Museum, on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church—[illegible]. Wanted—a plot of ground on Broadway, below Fourteenth-st., to be occupied by the American Museum, of equal dimensions to the present location. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, at No. 2 Metropolitan Building.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. [illegible] Broadway. The first is [illegible] feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet and Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 43 Clinton, corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is [illegible] feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with [illegible] walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the [illegible] may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. [illegible] South-st.

TO LET—THE STORE [illegible] FEET BY [illegible], WITH basement and cellar, No. 215 William-st., and workshop in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in [illegible]; also No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. [illegible] East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician, the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to G. G. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS store Nos. 160 and 162 3d-av., is now to let, and the lease and fixtures for sale. For a first-class family dry good store there are few to excel in this City. Apply to J. P. CROPSEY, on the premises, or to J. H. NEILLEY, Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 46 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is well adapted for the purposes of a boarding-house, and is finely located. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF FINE HOUSES, WITH modern improvements, in good locations up town; rents, $300 and upwards. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 18th-st. Office open from morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN [illegible], at the small house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 63 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 146 East 18th-st., near the 3d-av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A STORE IN PARK-PLACE: THE premises occupied by the subscribers. Possession in July. Apply to E. T. TEFFT & CO., No. 40 Park-place.

TO LET.—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 142 EAST 14th-st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. [illegible] Vanderbilt-av., 12 rooms; rent till May next $[illegible]. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 588 Broome-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 663 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. [illegible] Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 267 Centre, corner Canal-st.

A SUMMER SPRING MATTRESS—UNequaled for ease, comfort, durability and economy; cottage and children's bedsteads and cribs, in great variety and new styles, very cheap. Mattresses of all kinds, warranted good, at WALKER'S, No. 684 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Marion," owned by Colonel John V. Plume, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most picturesque and delightful region of country, and adjacent to Lake Mohegan. The place contains about fifteen acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order; fruit of every description; grapes, strawberries and raspberries, also, in great abundance; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables, and very forward; fine hot bed and asparagus bed; two very large fish ponds, filled with gold fish, and surrounded by willow trees; a fine spring, never-failing, well shaded; also, well and cistern. The house is commodious, 16 rooms, 3 parlors, 1 dining-room, 1 breakfast-room; the rest sleeping rooms; large pantries, closets, milk-room, &c., &c.; stands on an eminence, lawns large, sloping shade trees, shrubbery and flowers of every description, and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout; piano, &c.; 40 elegant oil-paintings, by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice-house large and well filled; carriage-house, new and large, and carriages; 4 cows of superior breed; hogs and poultry. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see, as the place cannot be appreciated without being seen. Possession immediately. For particulars and view of the place, apply at No. 64 Exchange-place, to JAMES W. WINSTON, Banker; or to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. F. BABCOCK, No. 45 Murray-st., or to W. S. DUKE, No. 26 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FURnished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or mosquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the water, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NORTH OR South Orange, N. J., a country seat, with 5 to 10 acres of land, on which there is plenty of fruit, shade trees, &c. Must be in a good healthy location. The house is not important, provided the grounds are improved, and there is a good site for a house on the land. The price must be moderate, and the place convenient to a railroad dépôt. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., A. W. S., Box 3,111 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND 20 acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, elegantly finished with conservatory and modern improvements, on an elevated site, with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fish-ponds, carriage-house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit-trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNtil the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair. Ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT IN RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE UP TOWN.—It contains 15 acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house, with large quantity of grafted fruit. A beautiful location; very near the Sound; five minutes' ride from two dépôts, 24 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address C. B. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN, No. 62 South-st., New-York.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class house, containing 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a delightful view of Orange Mountain, and about ten minutes' walk from the dépôt; good barn and 2 or 6 acres of land. Inquire of GEO. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE house, pleasantly situated near the South Park, 3 *minutes' from the railroad station and 35 minutes from* New York, every half hour, to let at $260; also, some new furniture for sale cheap if wanted. Address N. N. P., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 121 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished,) with about 5 acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE township of Shrewsbury, N. J., of 32 acres, between the Shrewsbury River and the South River, within one to two miles of five steamboat landings, near the water, in sight of Long Branch; one of the most pleasant locations and the most productive farm in the State; fruit of every kind; plenty of marl with it; for fishing, gunning, oystering; sailing and health, it cannot be surpassed; the communication is good by four steamboats daily, or by railroad to be in operation this summer. For particulars apply to JOHN MILLER, No. 56 Wall street, or to DAVID H. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, [illegible] miles from Dover Plains dépôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN EBLYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESIdence, 140 acres, beautifully located in a most salubrious situation on Long Island Sound, 40 miles from the City. House and buildings in perfect order. Crops fine. Will be sold reasonable, and on accommodating terms, with stock and implements. Apply at the offices of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—137 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, at a moderate rent, on a lease of 2 or 3 years. Address J. W. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, stating rent and location.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One Steamer 236 feet long, 32¼ feet beam and 13½ feet hold.

One steamer 240 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12¼ feet hold.

Both in good condition, fitted with state rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

One STEAMBOAT LEVER BEAM ENGINE, 38-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers, the whole in good condition. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—MARBLE YARD.—THE subscriber offers for sale the stock and trade of William Nelson, deceased, late of the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, including monuments, marble slabs, marble on hand, together with the machinery and tools, &c., for carrying on the marble business. Any person desirous of purchasing, can here find an opportunity seldom met with, and which is unequaled by any along the Hudson River. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT N. PALMER, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, at Poughkeepsie, or of JUSTUS SECOR, Executor, &c., at Cold Spring, New-York.

COLD SPRING, June 14, 1859.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. E. D., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—WANTED—A PERSON WITH THIS amount of capital, to enter into the Exchange and Banking business, in a location well established, and doing a good business. Satisfactory references given and required. Address EXCHANGE, Station F., New-York Post-office.

TO WATCH-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, at a great sacrifice, a complete set of watch casing tools, consisting of lathes, rolling mills, punches, drills, &c. The above cost $3,500, and will be sold for one-third the sum, if applied for soon, as they must be removed without delay. Apply to JOSEPH RUDD & CO., No. 7 Maiden-lane.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with full or partial board; also two single rooms; house faces the square; very desirable location; good opportunity to secure rooms for next winter.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NAHANT HOTEL.

SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer Hotel will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 15, under the management of Messrs. THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the Sagamore House.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal scale in all respects. Nahant is conceded to be the most healthy point in the vicinity of Boston, and possesses all desirable requisites for a desirable Summer retreat.

Season Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town, can be liberally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S BAND have been engaged to furnish music the coming season, and no effort will be spared to offer visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation, with all the comforts of a quiet home.

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first-class livery stable, billiard tables, bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, &c., are attached to the Hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* will make four trips daily on and after the 15th, from Boston, and a line of coaches will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern Railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N.B.—Rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, on the premises, or from plans at the Sagamore House, Lynn. THOMAS RAND & SON.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A GENTLEMAN, HAVING a delightful and healthful residence on the bank of the Hudson, possessing all the advantages of both country and City life, would accommodate two or three gentlemen and their wives with board. The mansion is large, has every modern improvement, and is newly furnished. The grounds are extensive, affording fine drives and equestrian rides among native forest and evergreen shade trees. Boarders can enjoy the luxury of choice fruit, flowers, excellent water, boating, bathing, and a quiet home, within 45 minutes' ride of the City Hall. Ample accommodations for horses and servants. Apply to Mr. WILLARD, No. 51 West 26th-st., before 3 P. M.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors. HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the dépôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated 4 miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the dépôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT BOARDers can be accommodated at a large brick farm-house in Connecticut; very healthy location; good hunting and fishing near by; ice, fruit, vegetables, dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars, call THIS DAY on the proprietor, at the office of DAY & YOUNG, No. 195 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. Reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING nice board in a country village situated at Oak Hill, and easy of access by car or steamboat, can obtain full particulars by calling on C. W. PIERCE, No. 17 Dey-st., or E. HAMILTON, No. 172 West-st., or of the subscriber, Mrs. RHODA BELL, Oak Hill, Green County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A private family will furnish very pleasant accommodations to one or two small families for the Summer. For particulars reference is made to G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall st.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

A QUIET, PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT.—Four or five persons can obtain board for the whole or part of the Summer, at Kingston, N. Y., in a private family. Terms reasonable. Accessible by steamboats and Hudson River Railroad 8 times daily. Call for, or address X, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices. M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

STATEN ISLAND.—BOARD WANTED ON Staten Island, for a family of four grown persons. Three rooms wanted. Must be of easy access to the city. Address, with full particulars as to location, terms, &c., R., Box No. 4,682 New-York Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a private family, at Saratoga Springs, (only five or six will be taken,) may be obtained by applying immediately of E. A. VAUGHN, No. 243 Bowery, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.—In a beautiful three-story brown-stone front house, healthily, pleasantly, and conveniently located for down town business men, can be rented of a private family, with partial or full board, an elegantly furnished parlor, with one or two bedrooms attached, having gas hot and cold water, bathroom, water and other closets, comprising in short every modern comfort and convenience. Address, with references, A. H. T., Box 3,029 New York Post office.

BOARDING.—GENTEEL BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen can be had in a private family where there are no children, and where every comfort will be afforded to persons desirous of boarding with a highly respectable family, in a healthy location in 54th-st., near the 5th-av. Cars go within a block of the house. Address E. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child (three years old) and servant, at a farm-house, within a reasonable distance of the City. There must be plenty of shade about the house. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, HENRY, Box No. 2,655 Post-office.

A PLEASANT ROOM AND HALL BEDROOM to let, with board, to a family or gentlemen; partial board at $3 50 per week, at No. 20 Amity-place; the Bleecker-st. stages pass within one door; a lady could be accommodated that would teach a little girl to play the piano for part payment. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 31 Sands-st.; modern brown-stone house; high ground; near the ferries; family small and select; no children; a good table; moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 28 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW PERsons can be accomodated with pleasant rooms at Port Richmond, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to Miss DISSOSWAY, on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF MUSIC, piano and vocal, wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would appreciate the advantages of a teacher and good musician at home, in exchange, or partly in exchange, for a pleasant room and board, in New-York or Brooklyn. Boarding-house keepers please not to answer. Address A. A., Box No. 233 Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family having a suite of rooms on second floor, in a genteel house, pleasantly situated, and about eight minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board. Breakfast to suit, and dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

TO LET—AT NO. 81 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs.; a suite of desirable rooms on the second or third floors, to let, with board; dinner at 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 19 AMITY-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., with partial board if desired. House has gas and bath.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, [illegible] ... chamberwork or fine washing and ironing; is willing to go into the country or to travel; is a person of the highest respectability, of reliable and trustworthy habits, a thoroughly competent nurse and a first-class seamstress. Apply at No. 416 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY recommended young girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, &c., understands both in all its branches; also, a young girl as chambermaid, waiter, or washer and ironer, &c.; or would do general housework separately. Best of references, no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits; has no connections in this country, and would wish a steady home. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended domestics in City or country; one is a first class meat and pastry cook; will assist in the washing; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; could take a place as a neat laundress. Apply at No. 375 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUations in the City or country, one as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; makes shirts, children's clothes and ladies' finery. The other as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver; have four years' City reference; wages $7 each. Call at No. 116 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; would wait on a lady or grown children; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel or to go into the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, in the millinery store near 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of the sick, or would take charge of a baby for the Summer; no objection to go in the country; best City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiting or to do plain sewing and mind children, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference from her last place; a good home preferable to wages. Call at No. 203 Jay-st., Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman girl, lately arrived from Germany, a situation to do general housework in a private family; also, a German woman for general housework, in City or country; would like to go with her husband together. Apply to the American Industrial Association, 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves. Has been some time in the capacity of housekeeper; good reference. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best reference; would prefer the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes. Call at her present employer's, No. 63 5th-av. Best reference. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in some respectable City family. Can show the best of City reference. Address ALICE, Chatham-square Post-office, or No. 203 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 682 Houston-st., second floor, front, Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M. at No. 34 West 33d-st., the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, for City or country. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants of every country and denomination can be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any agency in the City. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF DOMESTIC help can be supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity, for City and country. The strictest attention given to secure the best help that can possibly be obtained by MORRIS COHNERT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, farmers, coachmen, gardeners, waiters and male help of every description constantly on hand.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English Protestant wet nurse, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 4th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of one or two horses for a private family, and drive, if required; he is a good groom and understands the care of horses and carriages; or would act as light porter in some wholesale establishment in this City; no objection to the country to take care of horses. Good reference given as to sobriety and honesty. Address P. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND HIS WIFE, just arrived from Dunstable, England, who have been accustomed to manufacture all kinds of straw hats and bonnets; have a thorough knowledge of the business, and can manufacture and finish goods in a superior style; an engagement in a factory or store; no objection to go into the country. Address H. B., No. 85½ Division-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNderstands all kinds of landscape, greenhouse, &c. gardening. Is thoroughly experienced in his business and has been engaged in it for a number of years with some of the best families of this City and vicinity. Satisfactory reference given. Address, till engaged, T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old; is a most competent groom and steady driver; is not afraid of work. Any gentleman desirous will address a note to M. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office. Can give the best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS of the Episcopal Church; understands the management of horses perfectly; has no objection to country or City; can be highly recommended by last employer. Has no incumbrance. Address J. F., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, this week.

WANTED.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, Protestant young man, a situation as man of all work, in a gentleman's family, is a good coachman, understands the care of horses, can milk, is a good plain gardener, is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN WHO knows his duty well, a situation as coachman and groom in City or country; would be willing to assist in gardening; has three years' reference from his last place. Address M. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive, intelligent boy, 16 years of age, has been employed in his last place for the past two years; can give the best of reference. Address L. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen at No 167 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH book-keeper. Best of references given. Address C. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A YOUNG MAN OF 19, is very desirous of obtaining employment in some place of business, where he would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good penman, active and industrious. Any one wishing to hire such a person will address C. C. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD NICE AND TIDY GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance into the country; she must understand her business thoroughly, and produce satisfactory testimonials for capacity, character, &c., and be willing to work and make herself useful; a Protestant preferred. Such a one can procure a good and permanent home by addressing A. N., Box 143 Post-office, giving name and references.

WANTED—A LIBRARIAN FOR THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association. He must be a member of some evangelical church, familiar with books, and of good business talent. References required. Salary $[illegible]. Address LIBRARY, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., a cook, laundress and lady's maid; also a housekeeper for a hotel; also servants in all other capacities, such as chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and girls for general housework; all must be well recommended and understand their business.

PLEASURE WITH PROFIT.—SCHOOL teachers wanted, to canvass for a new series of maps, illustrating physical geography, for schools and libraries. Apply to S. M. GASTON, 119 Nassau-st., room 4.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A colored, Scotch or German woman and daughter, 10 to 14 years of age. Apply at No. 201 East 18th-st.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S *Times* Building.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 680 BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTH-STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

The valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 680 Broadway, east side, between Great Jones and 4th sts. The lot is 27 ft. 5 in. in width, front and rear, by 190 feet in depth, with the right of an alley 20 feet wide, to Great Jones-st.

Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

The above is one of the finest pieces of property on Broadway, the sale of which will offer a rare opportunity to those desirous of making a profitable investment, as the upward tendency of business will render it a continually increasing property in value.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Genuine sale of elegant rosewood, satinwood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the contents of the large five-story house No. 219 14th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

JOHN W. PORTER, auctioneer, calls the attention of housekeepers and the trade generally to the large and extensive assortment of fine furniture and house-furnishing articles contained in the above house, all of which will be absolutely sold to the highest bidder.

THIS DAY (Monday), June 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the auctioneer will commence the above sale with all the rich china, cut glassware, solid silver-ware, cutlery, &c., &c., contained in the dining-room, with superior oak extension table, solid rosewood suite in silk moquet, mirrors, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, paintings, Brussels carpets, &c. After which will be sold all the elegant furniture of the

PARLORS, which consist in part of the most elaborately carved rosewood pianoforte, full suites in massive frames of solid rosewood, covered in satin and moquet; superb rosewood etageres, music stand and cabinet; elegant centre and side tables; large pier glass; rich lace and satin window curtains, lined with white silk; also a large variety of fine oil paintings by old masters, elegant china vases, French mantel clock, velvet carpets, and many other rich articles not enumerated.

BEDROOMS contain full suites in rosewood and mahogany, together with all the bedding, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oilcloths, &c., &c. To those who know the difference between good and poor furniture, the above sale offers rare advantages, as the whole was made to order without regard to expense, and cost upwards of ten thousand dollars.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Metropolitan, Artisans, Chatham, Mechanics, and Shoe and Leather Bank stocks; Harmony, Brooklyn, Great Western Mutual, Mercantile Mutual, Adriatic, Security, Irving, Home, Wall st. and Tradesmens, Insurance stocks; United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, London, New York and Newfoundland Telegraph, Academy of Music, Union Ferry, Union Rubber and Syracuse and Oswego Railroad stocks; Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip, 1858 and 1859; Government Land in Minnesota, New-York Central Railroad 6 per cents., Town of Columbus, Ky. 6 per cents, and Berlin City 6 per cent. bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale THURSDAY, June 23. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

P. S.—Will remove in a few days to the spacious office No. 52 William-st., near Wall. Notice will be given of time of removal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

An *Ethan Allen* mare colt, 5 years old, 15¼ hands high can trot in about 3:00; warranted perfectly kind in single and double harness, and believed to be perfectly sound; sold only for want of use.

A sorrel horse, 10 years old, 15¾ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness or saddle; has been driven by a child; has traveled in 2:50, untrained by the farmer who raised him; is of *Columbus* stock and of great endurance—further particulars at sale.

A grey horse, 7 years old, 15.3 high, of *Engineer* stock, equally as fast as the above, if not faster; is kind, gentle and sound; can be driven in any harness or under the saddle; of great endurance; warranted sound.

A bay horse, 10 years old, very stylish, perfectly kind, sound and gentle; warranted in every way; can travel all day with ease.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—75TH, 76TH AND 111TH STS. and 4th av.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, MONDAY, June 20, 1859, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET—3 lots north side, 150 feet east 3d-av.

ON SEVENTY-SIXTH-STREET—1 large gore lot, south side, 100 feet east 3d-av.

ON FOURTH AVENUE—Southeast corner 111th-st.—6 lots. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD S. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 38 Nassau-st., a large and well-selected stock of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocade brocatel, reps, hair cloth and plush; rosewood marble-top centre and sofa tables, side and corner etageres; superb rosewood armoire-à-glace, library and secretary bookcases, mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, solid oak chamber suites, what-nots and book racks, white and checked Canton matting, hair mattresses, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, several dozen reels for skirt cord.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 21, at 1 o'clock, at the yard a short distance above the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, L. I., adjoining the Empire Stores, nine South American horses, just received by the schooner *Burdett Hart*, Capt. Thomas, from Buenos Ayres. They are very fine animals, and consist of a beautiful pair of roans, a pair of dark chesnuts, pair sorrels, dark bays and black; they are broke to the saddle, from four to six years old, except two, which are from seven to eight years old; easily broke to harness; they are of great endurance, and can travel from ninety to one hundred miles in a day. Can be seen at any time previous to the sale, in the yard opposite to the coal office of Messrs. Marston & Powers, as above.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—ON TUESDAY, June 20, at 11½ A.M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, chamber suites, rockers, mirrors, carpets, oilcloths, glass and crockery ware, &c. Also, 3 iron safes, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, CHINA FIGURES, FANCY TOILET SETS, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, June 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 161 Pearl-st., without reserve, a choice, valuable and large stock, in lots for City and country retailers. Call and see.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT NO. 454 CANAL-st., an extensive assortment of household furniture, carpets, mattresses, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also 1 piano; also stock and fixtures of a porter-house, lager-bier fixtures, counter, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SEWING MAchines—WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, by BELL & THOMPSON, No. 18 East Broadway, by order of trustee, twelve first-class shuttle machines, Howe's patent, fast speed, suitable for tailoring, especially quilting, cap and corset making. Sale positive. C. COLE, Attorney.

FIREWORKS.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,

Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 63 John-st.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS OF EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold *inferior* goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have chosen the undermentioned as the only dépôts for wholesaling. At these places, and at no other in New-York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of

MERWIN & ROBBINS, No. 267 Broadway, 2d door below Chambers-st.

S. D. ROBERTS, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

ALFRED WOODHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of [illegible], besides many new and elegant pieces never before offered.

Exhibitions for public or private display got up at short notice and at uniform prices. Orders left at the laboratory [illegible] JOS. G. & I. EDGE. Laboratory, North Bergen, Jersey City.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st. [illegible] a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the best quality. [illegible] for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 24 John-st. [illegible] ... COLBY, TITUS & CO., general agents.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by [illegible], No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE 18TH INST., a gold watch, white dial, with chain and key attached, (No. of watch, 1,943; maker's name, Quartier & Locle,) in passing from Wall-st. Ferry to Broadway. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at A. H. SCHMIDT'S, No. 71 Nassau-st., second story. The watch is an old family relic, and therefore the above reward.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM NO. 233 10th-st., on Wednesday morning last, June 15, a medium-sized Scotch terrier-dog, with dark-yellow wiry hair, very thick about the head, so as almost to conceal the eyes. Answers to the name of "Dingo;" tail partly cut off. Any person returning the same to the above number will receive $5 reward and no questions asked. THOS. G. VAN COTT.

MEDICAL.

CORRUPTION MINING ALL WITHIN CAN be rooted out and expunged from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR" Nos. 1, 2 or 3. You who suffer from early indiscretions, should delay not a moment to read "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 187 Prince st., New York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK

By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of New-York. Dr. H. is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic Affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—THIS PREPARATION OF IRON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Protoxide, a combination never before obtained in a permanent form. It is widely known in Boston and New-England, where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians, and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens. For Debility from any cause, Dyspepsia, and the various diseases arising from a deteriorated state of the blood, it has been found extremely efficacious. Pamphlets giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents.

We subjoin an article from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of June, 1858:

"PERUVIAN SYRUP.—We feel justified in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficent qualities. The value of iron to the system is well known; but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its protoxide in solution in such a manner as to be of permanent value. We have now, however, the testimony of Dr. Hayes our State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviates this difficulty, and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of the Materia Medica. It has already received the approbation of several physicians of high standing, while the proprietors have many testimonials from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone."

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st.; HEGEMAN & CO., and BARNES & PARK, New-York. N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, No. 5 Water-st., Boston.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. R. COBBET, No. 15 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his practice solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of the legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 1 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practicing his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon; a sure guarantee against deception.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 18mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 2, and 6 to 9 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison can taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, &c., gives the only safe and infallible [illegible].

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG [illegible] ... The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 450 Broome-st., second block West of Broadway. Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, published simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different stages; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every type of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of [illegible]" ... Sold by the author as above, and by [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt rheum, barbers' itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway [illegible] ... Brooklyn [illegible] ... CALLENDER [illegible] ... BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

QUEBU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 98 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUEBU, No. 136 4th-av., New-York. Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 626 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, indebted for the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French medical practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 10 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; can easily be cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 239 Broadway; and No. 160 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Greene-st., (189 Crosby.) Hours 10½ to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. Dépôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY, GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY, IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN, ALSO ON ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM, &c., &c. BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 39 Wall-st. Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

[illegible], WOOD & CO., NO. 33 WALL-ST., Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

CIRCULAR.

Board of the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division.) New-York, May 19, 1859.

The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 18, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement. The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the three Coupons on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement. For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

PEOPLES' BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1859. ELECTION.—At the Annual Election, on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.: C. F. HUNTER, SIMON SHINDLER, JOHN STEWARD, WM. M. WILSON, GEORGE OPDYKE, THOMAS WILLIAMS, JOHN A. C. GRAY, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE, JOHN B. SPAFFORD, MATTHIAS CLARK, JOHN W. LEWIS, EDWARD D. NELSON. And JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. EGAN were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election. At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, CHAS. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 45 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 18, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN E. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio. R. W. FERNIE of London, Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 6 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois. JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois. June 2, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 28th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. P. W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. J. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

$300,000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan. These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 20, 1859. NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st. New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

New-York, Monday, June 13, 1859. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable July 1st proximo. THOMAS PALMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON each share of the Capital Stock of the [illegible] Illinois Land Company, will be payable on the 18th instant, at No. 35 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York. D. E. NEVINS, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 39 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ATTENTION! REPUBLICANS OF THE TWELFTH WARD.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner 126th-st. and 3d-av. As business of importance (relating to the Registry Act) will be brought before the meeting, it is desirable that there be a full attendance of the members. It becomes the Republicans of the XIIth Ward to be active and vigilant. Be early at the meeting. By order, JACOB FISHER, President. W. S. [illegible], Secretary.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED to make necessary arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence will meet on MONDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will please attend without further notice. WM. J. PECK, Chairman. E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the New Repository, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in Room No. 24, on MONDAY, June 20, at noon. Subject—*Summer Fruits and Flowers*. Ladies and strangers especially welcome. Admission always free to all. Members will bring some of their best specimens. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—We have received donations of strawberries and cake sufficient to give all our inmates and children a good feast, and invite all who love to see poor people enjoy a feast to visit us on TUESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock. The tables will be spread at 7½ o'clock. An address or two, and singing by the children.

[illegible] GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $[illegible] per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Have removed their Office to NO. 60 WALL-ST., Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HENDRIK HUDSON FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Nassau-st. The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners: GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS, WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON, LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER, PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS, SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY, ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London and New-York. OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital $2,000,000
Claims paid .... over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York 100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK. Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq., Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq., John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul, Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches. California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates. MANAGER. GEO. M. KNEVITT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859. RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK his wife, FREDERICK H. PECK and MARY PECK his wife, HAMILTON E. BRADSHAW and CAROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, SUSAN E. BRADFORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17th, 1859. To the defendants HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK. WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D., 1859. my23-law6wM* WEEKS & DE FOREST.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counseller-at-law, &c., on the 25th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & KINGSLEY, my9-law10wM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859. PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor. ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 75 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 28 next.—Dated, New-York, April 28, 1859. ap28-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 135 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January, 1859. ja6-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1858. d25-law6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14. } NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Commissioners until Monday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and delivering on the dock of the Water Works, situated on the Passaic River, opposite the village of Belleville, One Thousand Tons of Bituminous Coal. The Coal to be the "Run of Mines," free from slate and earthy material, from the mines of the "American Coal Company," or equal in quality to such coal, and to be delivered in good order as above between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1859. Parties proposing will state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and if other than the American Company's Coal is intended, will specify the mine from which it is obtained. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the City. By order of Water Commissioners, GEO. H. BAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of LYON & FALLS, Machinists, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES LYON, Dated May 1, 1859. THOMAS J. FALLS, Jr. This business will be carried on as usual at the old stand, No. 135 Attorney-st., by the undersigned. JAMES LYON.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The public are hereby cautioned not to credit any member of my family or any other person on my account, unless an order over my signature is received from me. JAMES ROWE, town of Ossining, Westchester County, Sing Sing post-office.

WANTED—200 DIRT-CARTS, TO BE EMPLOYED in the work of cleaning the streets of the City. Apply immediately to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, corner of Essex and Grand sts. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

PERSONAL.

WHEN ANY—PLEASE ADVERTISE. CHAS. E. MYERS, Box No. 111 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES! Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859, by the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's steamer STAR OF THE WEST, at the following greatly reduced rates: NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound, Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound, provided 2 weighs 18 pounds to the cubic feet. Lighter freight in the same proportion. All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Custom-House. Small parcels only received on the day of sailing. Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA. To Sail every 20 Days from each Port. STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 2d inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 63 North River, foot of Spring-st. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st. Freight received on the 17th inst. This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 30. No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60. For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The splendid medium Clipper-ship AREY, WILSON, Master, Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days. The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., corner William. Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax. PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang. ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow. CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1. ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8. AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22. EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29. PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6. ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13. ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20. CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.: WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, PHOENIX, SWITZERLAND, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA, making, with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms. REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c. T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday. Cabin passage .... $15 | Deck .... $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Mobile	38 00	To Augusta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	31 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 25.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $25; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New-York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second-class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows: GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon. EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon. Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 23d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana 15

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 6th of July. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. [illegible] passport laws of [illegible] with each passport.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

[illegible] A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
[illegible] A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] A. M.—For White Plains.
[illegible] P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] P. M.—White Plains.
[illegible] P. M.—Dover Plains.
[illegible] P. M.—White Plains.
[illegible] P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
[illegible] P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

[illegible] A. M.—From White Plains.
[illegible] A. M.—From Dover Plains.
[illegible] A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] A. M.—From White Plains.
[illegible] A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
[illegible] P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] P. M.—From White Plains.
[illegible] P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859. [illegible] Hunter's Point for [illegible] Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. [timetable illegible] ... 6 P. M. ... 7:45 P. M. ... Connecting with steamer Mattano, Capt. H. H. Gady, leaving Fulton Market pier at 6 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery .... 10; Fare from New-York to Winfield .... 15; Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing .... 20; Fare from New-York to Flushing .... 25. OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin .... $2 | Deck .... $1. No charge for berths. For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 38 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 5:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:30, and 6:30, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ABRAM SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 6 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave the foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives, on or under the palisade, along the river, or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company. Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low-pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing and ball-playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M., and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M. and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning, at 8 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St. David's Island, Lloyd's Rock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 22.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—FOR CHARTER AT reduced rates, the large and commodious steamer SOUTH AMERICA, with or without barges, for charter. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, office foot of Robinson-st., Pier No. 27.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 66 South-st., corner of Pine.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public, by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the outward form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, of Nos. 61, 63, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions. MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859. For sale only by the Manufacturers, O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee, MICHAEL PHELAN, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND DAY AND EVENING PERFORMANCE, in aid of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE MARTYRS IN THE ITALIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. The committee have the honor to announce that ALL PROMINENT ARTISTS at present in New-York, having most generously tendered their services they are able to [illegible] to the public. PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT, to take place on WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1859. The following artists will appear: MARIETTA GAZZANIGA, ADELAIDE CORTESI, TERESA PARODI, Mlle. ALDINI, Signori BRIGNOLI, STEFANI, AMODIO, GASPARONI, and Signor GNONE, the celebrated baritone, who will make his first appearance in the United States. The performance will consist of a GRAND MATINEE AT ONE, when will be given Verdi's opera of IL TROVATORE. With Mme. Gazzaniga, Mlle. Aldini, Signori Stefani, Gnone and Gasparoni. Conductor .... Signor NICOLAI. In the EVENING at 8, Donizetti's opera of POLIUTO. Mme. Cortesi, Signori Brignoli and Amodio. Conductor .... Signor MUZIO. In the course of the evening Mlle. TERESA PARODI will sing the national hymn of LA MARSEILLAISE. PRICES OF ADMISSION. To the Matinee (to all parts) .... $1. (No reserved seats.) To the evening performance .... $1. (Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.) Family circle .... 50 cents | Amphitheatre .... [illegible]. Double tickets .... [illegible] admitting to the Matinee and the evening performance, including a reserved seat for the evening. Tickets for the Matinee may be had at the usual ticket offices, music and bookstores and hotels. Tickets and seats for the evening performance can only be had at the Academy of Music and Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts. Tickets may likewise be had at the door and of the committee. THE SALE OF TICKETS commences on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music and at Root & Anthony's stationery store, corner of Nassau and Pine sts. V. BOTTA, President. O. FABBRICOTTI, Treasurer. G. Albinola, G. Gajani, Dr. G. Ceccarini, M. Postecaldi, E. P. Fabbri, V. Squarza.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. F. B. CONWAY. THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT COMBINATION STAR COMPANY! MONDAY EVENING, June 20, 1859. First night of the new play of John Brougham (in 5 acts,) entitled ART AND ARTIFICE.

Quentin Matsys (a blacksmith of Antwerp) .... F. B. Conway
Moritz Wylde .... Mr. John Brougham
Martin Vandergoes .... (a miser) .... Mr. John Dyott
Hans Wiezie .... (his servant) .... Mr. W[illegible]
Hermyn Von Twylt .... (a painter) .... Mr. George Holland
Gryssebecke .... Mr. L[illegible]
Jacob Vilt .... Mr. T. H[illegible]
Host of the Golden Anvil .... Mr. Davey
Alyte Von Twylt .... Mrs. F. B. Conway
Gertrude Isendyke .... Miss Ada Clifton
Thekea Vandergoes .... Mrs. W. H. Smith

New Scenery by Mr. Geo. Heister, Mr. Wallace, and assistants. New Costumes, Appointments, &c., &c.

Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta of FORTY AND FIFTY.

Mr. Lillywhite .... Mr. W. R. Blake
Allamont Fitzwhile .... Mr. Reynolds
Mrs. Lillywhite .... Mrs. W. H. Smith
Clementina .... Miss Viola Crocker

During the evening, popular airs by the orchestra, including the LAFARGE HOUSE DINNER GALOP, by E. MOLLENHAUER. Representing sound of gong, rush for the dining-room, clash of plates, knives and forks, jingling of glasses, serving dessert, popping of champagne, and retiring of guests.

S. B. DUFFIELD .... ACTING MANAGER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. DASH INTO FAIRY LAND! ROMANCE OF THE ORIENT! GORGEOUS EASTERN FAIRY DRAMA! EXCITINGLY BEAUTIFUL and CHASTE productions, of an entertaining and unexceptionable character. VARIED EVERY DAY! and presented, with inimitable superiority, by the NEW and GRACEFUL ARTISTES engaged at this establishment. MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Romantic, Oriental, Fairy Drama, entitled THE MAGIC WELL; OR, THE FIEND OF THE DESERT. With New Dresses, New Scenery, New Properties, &c., Full of novel effects and surprising situations, and cast with THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY! AFTERNOON, at 3—The thrilling Drama of GWYNNETH VAUGHAN. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. GREAT SUCCESS of the sisters GOUGENHEIM, in Brough's beautiful extravaganza of CINDERELLA, which will be repeated on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, with A FAVORITE FARCE. THURSDAY, June 23, THE BENEFIT OF MISS JOEY GOUGENHEIM. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. CROWDED HOUSES Greet Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE. TO-NIGHT THE YOUNG ACTRESS. Maria .... Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE. Tragedian .... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE. PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY. Paudeen .... Mr. FLORENCE. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. First night of the world-renowned KELLER TROUPE Who have been engaged for a limited period, and will appear on MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 20 and 21, In the new Military Drama, entitled THE WAR IN ITALY; OR, NAPOLEON THE IST AND NAPOLEON THE IIID. Performance on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE. Lessees .... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard. MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 20 and 21. The performances will commence with THE OATH OF VENGEANCE; OR, THE CASTILIAN BRIDE. Concluding with John Brougham's local drama of TOM AND JERRY IN NEW-YORK.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL, 14th-st., near 6th-av. THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY, having secured the above splendid establishment, it having been refitted and adapted for Summer Musical entertainments, will give a series of MONSTER PROMENADE CONCERTS, similar to those so popular in Europe under the direction of JULLIEN AND MUSARD, Commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, June 24, and continued on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th inst. In addition to the GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS, AND FULL MILITARY BAND, the following unsurpassed instrumental soloists will appear: Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist. Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Violin. Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Trumpet. Mr. E. BOEHM, Clarionet. Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello. Mr. E. REHM, Trumpet. Mr. A. LENTZE, Euphonium. Mr. ELTZE, Bassoon. MUSICAL DIRECTORS, CARL BERGMANN, H. B. DODWORTH, G. F. BRISTOW. In view of the fact that Palace Garden and Hall will accommodate a very large audience, and notwithstanding the very heavy expense attending the above liberal arrangements, the price of tickets of admission will be TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH. For sale at the Music Stores, and at the Garden on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8. No postponement on account of weather, as the Hall attached to the Gardens will afford every protection and comfort to the audience.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. The Oldest and Largest Company in the World. ELEGANT AUDIENCES. OPEN EVERY EVENING. SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Tickets, 25 cents; children under ten years, 13 cents. NOTICE—On SATURDAY NEXT, A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock; admission as usual.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 444 Broadway. OPEN EVERY NIGHT. HOOLEY'S (Late GEO. CHRISTY'S) MINSTRELS, In their GRAND SOIREES D'ETHIOPE. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL. D. MANUEL RUIZ, Baritone, Assisted by the following Artists, viz.: Signor Caradori, Soprano; Rosita Gordoni, Soprano; Signori Brignoli, Tenor; Amodio, Baritone; Erba, Violinist, and Signor Antonio Morra, Conductor, Will have the honor to give an OPERATIC CONCERT, On THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, 1859. Tickets, $1. To commence at 8 o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st. A NEW EXHIBITION. THE FINEST GALLERY OF EUROPEAN PAINTINGS EVER OPENED IN NEW-YORK. Admission .... 25 cents. Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS. Open day and evening. Fireworks on Tuesday evening, June 21, by the Messrs. Edge. Grand Promenade Concert every night, under the direction of Mr. WM. ROBERTSON. Admittance 25 cents. C. V. DE FOREST, Proprietor.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

WILL CLOSE—THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, (now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., in 10th-st., near Broadway,) will close on Saturday night, June 25. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY. MARDI, 21 Juin, 1859, Représentation extraordinaire, au Bénéfice de Mr. EDGARD et Mlle. PAULINE DUPONT. 1. L'AUBERGE DES ADRETS. 2. LE COQ DES [illegible]. 3. DEUX BOHEMES A NEW-YORK. Pièce écrite expressément pour les bénéficiaires. Le bureau de location sera ouvert à partir de Lundi [illegible] du matin à 5 heures du soir. Pour plus de détails voir les programmes.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the great attraction of the City—the [illegible] GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

SPORTING.

BILL CHEATHAM AND TAR RIVER MATCHED AGAIN—Two mile heats, for $2,000, to come off over the Fashion Course, on TUESDAY, June 21, at 3 P. M., (good day, good track,) on which day, also, the race between *Robert J. Walker*, *Agitator*, and *Dan Jones*, for a purse of $500, (which was postponed, on account of weather,) will take place. A special train for the Course will leave Hunter's Point at 1:30, and return as soon as the races are concluded. The steamer *Mattano* will leave Fulton Market-slip at 1 P. M., connecting with the 1:30 train. The 2d and 3d-av. cars will convey passengers to 34th-st. Ferry, connecting with the trains from Hunter's Point. Club Stand reserved for ladies accompanied by gentlemen: the ladies admitted free. D. C. GRINNELL, [illegible]

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR [illegible]. [illegible]. NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE [illegible]. Price, $[illegible]. Wareroom No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR instrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE OR THE VIOLIN PIANO. [illegible] WM. HALL & SON, No. [illegible] Broadway, Between Spring and [illegible].

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN. Removed to No. [illegible] Broadway. Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools. SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855. This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, [illegible], have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt: $45, $60, $100, $135, [illegible]. A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. [illegible] Broadway. Importers of [illegible] Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS, Nos. 326, 328 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their NEW SCALE, which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York. First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $160. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. Testimonials—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. [illegible].

AN ELEGANT, RICH 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianoforte at a bargain, at No. 203 8th-av., near 29th-st.; rich round corners, full, rich tone, all the modern improvements, best City makers, with full warrantee, including stool, &c. Price $[illegible]—the greatest bargain in New-York. Apply for three days, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $60 to $150. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, with all the latest improvements; made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order, worth $450; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place. } PIANOS AT $[illegible], $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225 and upwards.

A SOPRANO OF FINE VOICE AND SUPERIOR abilities would like a situation in a good quartette choir, Episcopal preferred. Address MELODY, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

TUITION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER may be had (with board) in the family of an experienced and successful educator—formerly of New-York—now residing in a beautiful location, ten miles from the City. A rare opportunity is here offered, as the number to be so received is limited to six. Address SUBURBAN, Mount Pleasant, Newark, N. J.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, gives three months' (78 lessons) instruction in penmanship and commercial arithmetic, or book-keeping (lessons unlimited) for $10; commutations for all branches to qualify young men for business, $20. Ladies' writing lessons, $3 for sixteen lessons.

$32 50 PER QUARTER—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or F. S. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 82 Broadway.

DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, NO. 669 BROADWAY, is the largest commercial institution in New-York. Gentlemen or boys are prepared practically in book-keeping. Business writing or arithmetic for any kind of business. Reduced terms—Book-keeping $10, writing $5. Two $5 seats for evening lessons vacant.

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HOW NEW-YORKERS LIVE.

Visits to the Homes of the Poor in the First and Fourth Wards.

High Rents in Lowly Quarters—The In-door Ornaments of Hovels—Chinese Boarding-houses, &c.

A correspondent quarrels with us for writing as if "New-Yorkers" live in cellars. They are not New-Yorkers, he avers, but low [illegible] Dutch, washed up to the edge of our City, and there left. One might just as properly, [illegible] up the natural history of Manhattan Island, describe the swollen carcases of dead cats with which the [illegible] sea at all times of the tide [illegible] the Battery-front.

But they are New-Yorkers, whatever wind or [illegible] drove them here. Some of them lately arrived, but others were here when our correspondent was passing rich with a single shilling in his pocket to "keep town-meeting" with, in the rural retreat that was his birth-place. That grizzly-bearded old man, his home in Washington-street, above Rector, who is taking his noon-day nap under the bank of the Battery Enlargement, his head pillowed and half buried in the straw snatched from an emigrant's bed, and his feet only an inch or two above the rising water-line, took a hand in the [illegible] riots and has figured (without a name, of course) in our history. The old woman we just visited has sold the withered vegetables that [illegible] poor people, for ten years, out of the same damp cellar. There are a great many "oldest inhabitants" who call these dismal black-holes home. Their children are the ones that hold out dingy paws for pennies at the crossings, beg "something to buy bread for their sick mother," and not a few of them sit on the benches of the public schools, and hear the visitors expatiate on the wonderful privileges that children enjoy now-a-days. That group of unwashed boys on the Battery, digging with a piece of broken saucer for earth-worms as bait for eels, and who now scamper off dismayed because a span-worm lets himself down from the elm tree into their presence,—"if that kind gets into your ears," they say, "he sucks out your blood,"—they live in Washington-street, and many of them in cellars. Most of the noisy company of naked boys swimming in the lee of the eastern side of the Castle Garden wall, or shivering as they hold fast by the projecting rocks of the wall, and cheer the excursion boats, with very loud dancers on board, passing within a stone's throw of them, or devising ways and means to pay off their sisters if they keep the promise they yelled to them from the bank, that they'll "tell dad, and won't he lick 'em!" and who stop to wind bandages around their sores before proceeding to hang upon their limbs the little heaps of rags that we at first mistook for bleached seaweed, but which veritably assume the shape of trousers, tattered jackets and rimless hats, as they are disposed into position—these boys were most of them born New-Yorkers; they live in the Washington-street cellars and rear apartments, and bid fair to grow up the worse Aldermen and grog-sellers and drinkers [of] the majority.

We visited a great many more cellars on that hot day, but those we have described represent all the rest. In one of them, the "man of the house," raising himself from his bed on our entering, showed a [illegible] with a shock of snowy hair, that would have been venerable in another place. He was cramped with rheumatism and full of ugly pains. He was a waiter in the old country, but too old for that now. He helped the old woman to wash, but it was hard [illegible] to pay the $7 rent per month, and get [illegible] three children. "When there was a heavy [illegible] did the water come in," we asked? "Oh! bless you, yes;" and pointing to a stain of mould along the wall about eighteen inches high, "it was up to there one day last week, and a great job it was to bail it out." In another, consisting of a single room, we found an old woman, bent almost to a right angle, sitting on a bundle and munching a crust. Her short black pipe lay in her lap, and she looked up pleased to see the policeman whom she knew, though he carried no tokens of his authority. "Granny" was 77 years old, and had lived in a cellar ever since she came over from the Old Country. She had been a strong woman once, but had munched pretty nearly her last crust. There were four other women present, two washing, one ironing, and one visiting; and in the dingy back ground were two men, one stretched at length on a chest, the other sitting on a bed, smoking. On the wall, just by the door, was pasted up, as if for ornament, one of the Mayor's notices, forbidding ashes and garbage to be thrown in the street—just as if there were any other place to throw them.

But filthy, damp and dismal as the cellars are, it is curious that they rent better than the upper rooms of the same buildings, always excepting those which can be used for groceries. Where the cellar brought $7 a month, the second-story rooms would fetch $5, and the third $4 or $3 50. In these old houses, which, thirty years ago, were the residences of families in good circumstances, it was sometimes possible to get a whiff of fresh air. Light, frequently, was not wanting, except in the bedrooms, and however miserably poor the wretched inmates were, there was seldom an entire absence of ornaments on the walls. In one place—they paid for two rooms $5 a month—two large picture-frames, veneered with mahogany, inclosed [illegible] showing, in gilt and bronze inks, where Brown stout and London porter were to be had. They were promoted to their place of honor, not because the man had a care to keep it before their little ones where they were to get these bitter draughts, but because the colors were pretty. The mantelpiece was crowded with plaster images, once brilliant in yellows, reds, and greens, now richest in the color of the streets—images of Cupids with broken wings, dogs lacking a leg, little Samuels, and, towering over all and still fresh, a "Florence." In another room, on the third story, where three children, naked to their last garment, yet revealing not so much their nakedness as their dirt, rolled on the floor, a sore-eyed kitten sharing their frolics, the walls were covered with [illegible] of pictures—wood-cuts from the *Police Gazette*, lithographs, in high colors, of the Crucifixion, Christ in the manger, Mary at the Annunciation, the Parting Lovers, and James Buchanan. Indeed, our bachelor President's face everywhere stood high among the religious subjects, and there were generally other indications of the political leanings of the residents, in broad posters bearing D[illegible] E. Sickles' name and that of the last successful Aldermanic candidate, with occasionally a "True Democrats meet here;" or, "Friends of good oysters call in," pasted over the bed. In the bedroom of one of these apartments, immediately under the roof, lay a boy, sweating and groaning through the [last] stages of small-pox; it was hot as an oven, half dark and exceedingly close. Occasionally, in houses containing some ten or twelve families each, we stumbled upon some tidy body, with a fresher look, a Yankee clock ticking on the mantel, a straw carpet on the floor, the walls whitewashed within a moderate reach of memory, curtains at the windows, and a general look of decency. But they were scarce, and everywhere books were few. Entering a bed-room more pretentious than the rest, we found a brief [illegible] man, who confessed himself the lessee of the three-story house he occupied in part, and the rear [house] of the same size. He was anxious to show it [all]. The accommodations were for twelve families [in each], but not more than half of the apartments were [occupied]. The ground floor rooms let for $6 a month. He said he always required references, and if a family quarreled he turned it out. There was no cellar except to the rear house, and that was divided into wood and coal bins. He cleared them out every Saturday and wondered how decent people could live in such places as we had visited. The rooms had all been whitewashed in the Spring. The women were hard at work and of a respectable appearance. Between the front and rear buildings, so that the parlors of the latter looked out on them, were the water-closets, one for each floor and there is a key for each family. This is the universal arrangement, but when no such model landlord was about, the slatterns threw their slops at their out-house doors and trusted Providence for the rest. But this was a model concern—nothing less decent ought ever to be permitted by the City Inspector to stand, for this was wretched enough, and yet the reader must have noticed that the rent was less than of some of the most abominably filthy of the cellars. The roofs of these houses were generally strung with clothes-lines, and beside the rags of the occupants newly washed, hung and fluttered as the wind rose, the fine linen and snowy cotton goods of men who walk Broadway,—showing that in the wash-tub, the inmates find most of their bread and beef-bones. The Police know all the alleys and entry-ways well, for drunken brawls and bloody rows are of nightly occurrence. The quarrels between families which, where only two or three are sheltered under one roof, engender only curled lips and tart words on the part of the women, and law-suits between the men, in these Irish quarters, result in high-keyed Billingsgate, broken heads and a riot.

Greenwich-street presents a very different aspect, for it is mostly a German degradation that there presents itself. The cellars generally bear signs over their entrance, indicating that King Gambrinus' beverage abounds,—signs that out of vermilion American eagles and sky-blue American flags, announce curtly, "Lager Bier." With very few exceptions these beer cellars are brothels, the keeper often having his wife and sometimes his children on the premises. One, two or three Irish girls, with yellow hair, [illegible] dressed, and shoulders exposed, are the attraction that draw German sailors to these haunts. The walls are generally papered, the furniture, though faded and dingy, is gay. For a single room and a dark cellar in the rear, they pay [illegible], and in one case $17 a month. On the corner of Liberty-street, no less than twenty of these dens that breathe of hell were visible at once. They are the rallying places of thieves and robbers. That one of them is permitted to flaunt its sign under the very shadow of Trinity, and in the eyes of all passers, is a disgrace to our municipal government. But if they should undertake to rid the vicinity of these establishments openly devoted to lewdness, whole houses in [illegible]

But the Fourth Ward is still more densely packed with the homes of the [illegible] poor than the [First]. Our first visit into it was upon the Chinese boarding-houses. The largest of these is located at No. 78 James-street. The first room on the second floor was the dining-room, dormitory and lounging-place of the Celestials. Along the sides of the room were fixed berths three deep, as in a state room; two "Chin-Chins" were sleeping heavily in two of them. A table in the centre was covered with straw matting. The stout landlord sat like a Turk on it, while around in chairs was a group busy at their game of cards. Their stake, the brass China coins with the square perforation in the centre, were scattered over the table. Paschino looked up as we entered, and, in broken English, politely answered our questions, but kept on with the game. A five-year old boy, the son of Paschino and his Irish lady, stood by, looking, in the face, like the pictures of the sun on old grave stones, with straight black hair, mere slits beside the nose for his black eyes to peep through, stolid, sleepy and fat. Chinese pictures, elaborately stiff, looking like the broad side of a tea-box, adorned the walls. A lamp burned on a side table, beside which lay the opium pipe. One offered to smoke to show us how it was done, but pointed to the sleepers to show how it affected them. The men were sailors, some of them dandies ashore, one of them spoke English intelligibly, full half puffing at their cigars. The cooking was done in an adjoining room, out of which there issued an odor of soup, whether of rats or skin-bones we could not distinguish. The boarders were first class, and the accommodations satisfactory no doubt. It was at this house that Quimbo Appo lived. He was counsel for his countrymen, and now lies in a Tombs' cell awaiting his execution for murder.

At No. 61 Cherry-street is another Chinese boarding-house of some pretensions. In the little bedroom off the hall of the second story was the landlord's wife, a German girl, with protruding teeth, not pleasant to regard, and a whimpering face. She seemed rather proud of her position, but deferred to her companion, the Irish widow of a departed Chinaman, in the matter of permitting a visitor in the house. As they could not come to a conclusion, we decided for ourselves and walked in. A narrow-faced fellow, the landlord, scowled at us from the end of his table,—mat-covered and surrounded with companions, all intent upon the game. Each held his score or two of cards in his hand,—narrow slips of pasteboard covered with hieroglyphics, and to all our queries there came in answer only a growl and evidently an injunction to the rest to mind their game. There was the same arrangement of shelves along the sides for sleeping, the lamp burning on the table, the opium-pipe, and one man "gone in" under its influence dead drunk in his berth. Retreating from this inhospitable quarter, the women seemed to congratulate us. They knew little of the language of their spouses, it was very hard to learn. We inquired how the courting was done. "Oh, he say, 'Chinaman marry you?' He say, 'Well?'" We asked if they smoked much opium? They themselves never tried it, but some of the men were asleep all the time from its use. The boarders were all sailors,—they wouldn't take cigar-men who stayed in another place.

But the sun was getting low by this time, and further rambles must be postponed to another day.

[Advertisement.]
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Dinner,
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A Tale of the Northern Trapping-Grounds.
Is now ready at all News Dépôts,
in
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Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

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[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 18.

2,000	Virginia 6's....	97	100	Reading R....	41¾
10,000	N. Carol's St. 6's	97½	150	Mich. Cen. R....s30	40½
15,000	Misso'i State 6's..	86¾	100	do....	40¾
5,000	do......s30	86	100	do....	41
20,000	do......s30	86	50	do......s10	41
10,000	Tenn. 6's '90..s30	92	50	do....	41¼
1,000	do....	92¾	5	Panama Railroad..	123
7,000	Erie R. 1st Mtge.	95	200	do......b60	122
6,000	H's R 3d M. B'nds	73	450	M. S. & N. I. Gtd. Stk	30¾
1,000	Mich. S. 1st mt. b	88	50	do......s45	30
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. b..s30	88	100	do......s60	30
500	do....	88	250	do....	30½
4,000	L. E. & W. 2 m. b	41½	150	do......s3	30½
25	Mechanics' Bank..	111	50	do......s30	30
22	Union Bank....	98	100	do......s60	29¾
15	do....	97½	50	Ill. Central R...s60	57¾
10	Hanover Bank....	99½	50	do......s45	57¾
10	Nassau Bank....	100¾	50	do....	58¼
150	Canton Company..	19	100	Gal. & Chi. R....s15	64
100	Cumb. Coal pfd..	14¾	150	do......s60	63¾
25	Pac. M. SS. Co...	68¾	100	do......s10	64½
250	do....	68	100	do......b30	64¾
450	N. Y. C. Railroad.c	73¾	200	do......at 30	64
50	do......b30	73¾	200	do....	64¼
50	do......s10	73½	150	do....	64¾
500	do......c	73½	100	do....	64½
250	do......s3	73¾	200	Cl. & Tol. R....b30	26¾
50	do......s4	73¾	100	do......b30	26¼
100	do......s30	73¾	100	do....	26½
250	Erie Railroad....	6¾	200	Chi. & R. Island R.	59¾
300	Hud. River R....s30	31¾	100	do......s60	59¼
100	do....	31¾	100	do......b45	59¾
100	Harlem R. Pref...	36	15	Mer. & Worcester R	36
100	Reading R......s30	41¾	18	Stonington Railr'd	66¾
50	do....	41¾			

Monday, June 20—A. M.

The sum total of the bids for the $5,000,000 Treasury Bills to be awarded at Washington, to-day, on which the preliminary deposit was made at the Sub-Treasury in this City, is *thirteen millions dollars*. Other New-York bids may appear at the Department this forenoon directly or through or in connexion with the Washington banking houses, as the latest hour for filing bids is 12 o'clock. The impression obtains that a considerable portion of the bids will be found above 5¼ ℘ cent.; some of the parties applying on speculation merely for larger sums at 6 ℘ cent. than they care to take below this rate. The investment bids, from this and other cities, at or below 5¼ ℘ cent., however, may absorb the sum advertised for. Some of our leading banking establishments profess that they would rather hold the old 5 ℘ cents past due, subject to immediate call on the Department, at any time, than to commit themselves to a new engagement at the same or a somewhat higher rate for 12 months. But all the Bills, due or to become due, it will be borne in mind, are alike subject to redemption through payment into the Custom House for duties.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York the past week was active in the Import entries. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $5,063,701, against $2,464,338. The Export of Specie is, by comparison with the previous three or four weeks' movement, moderate, (chiefly by the two steamers which sailed on Saturday,) and the total, $1,669,268, is short of the receipts of the week from California, New-Orleans and the interior, which together may be reckoned at $2,334,595, viz.:

From California....	$1,529,595
New-Orleans, (silver,)....	205,000
By express, &c., $100,000 a day....	600,000
Total....	$2,334,595

This would leave the Bank Statement the gainer by about $700,000; but as the averages have run well through the week, on account of the early income from California, we have reason to believe the official result this afternoon will show the gain to be from $1,500,000 to $1,800,000; raising the total to nearly twenty-four millions again, as against $23,1[illegible] last Monday. We judge by the [illegible] that the large Banks in and around Wall-street run about a million and a quarter [illegible]. The difference in the Sub-Treasury is but [illegible]. The balance now stands $3,634,765, against $3,6[illegible] at the close of the previous week. The disbursements were quite free, but the Customs came in liberally through most of the week. The Export of Specie the corresponding week last year was only $68,318. The shipment now embraces $100,000 in Mexican Silver by the Hamburg steamer on Wednesday, and $110,000 in Mexican Silver and English Sovereigns by the *Ariel* and *City of Washington* on Saturday. The Export of Domestic Produce for the week fell to $1,000,042 against $1,732,430 same week last season—reversing the comparison of the previous week.

The Custom-house returns of trade at this port, published some weeks ago, for eleven months of the current Treasury Year 1859, present an aggregate Import of Foreign Merchandise to the 31st May, ult., of

31st May, ult., of....	$195,041,000
Add three weeks in June....	13,165,179
Total entries to date....	$208,206,179
Against same time in 1858....	159,110,709
Increase to date....	$49,095,470

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported to close of

May....	$54,381,000
Add three weeks in June....	3,565,899
Total to date....	$57,946,899
Against same time 1858....	63,847,766
Decrease to date....	$5,900,867

And the Export of Specie is made by the same tables, to the close of

same tables, to the close of May....	$39,343,000
Add three weeks in June....	5,872,534
Total to date....	$45,215,534
Against same time 1858....	33,859,359
Increase to date....	$11,356,175

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	103½@104
N. Y. Central....	74¼@73½@74@73¾
New-York and Erie....	5@6¼@6¾
Reading....	40¾@41@40½@41¾
Rock Island....	60@59¼@59¾
Michigan Southern....	9¼@9½
Michigan Southern preferred....	32@28¾@30¾@30¾
Michigan Central....	42¾@40¾@41¾
Toledo....	27@25½@26¾
Galena....	64¾@64@64¾
Illinois Central....	58¾@57@58¾
Panama....	119½@123
Pacific Mail....	67¼@69
Missouris....	85¼@86@86¾
Virginias....	97¼@97
Tennessees....	90¾@92¾
Illinois Central Bonds....	84¼@83
Hudson River....	32@31¾
Harlem Preferred....	36@36
Delaware and Hudson....	91¼@91¾

There was no settled tone to the Railway Share market through the week. Taking New-York Central as the leading speculative the changes were repeated, and the price appeared to be governed each day by the supply or control of the cash certificates, actively employed for Street deliveries, which, of late, bear the relation of only one or two ℘ cent. to the gross capital, or, say from 2,500 to 5,000 shares on the Street to 240,000 shares held by the whole proprietary! The fluctuations were also frequent in two of the Western Stocks, Michigan Central and Michigan Guaranteed, the sales for the decline being unusually bold on Thursday and Friday morning, leading to a reaction on Friday afternoon and Saturday. The other Western Shares and Hudson and Harlem were comparatively steady. Panama is 3½ ℘ cent. higher and in demand, and Pacific Mail improved 1½ ℘ cent. The whole Share market, at the close of the week, was rather firm, though the dealings not very active. The Stock Exchange held no second session on Saturday, in accordance with the usual practice of making that day half a holiday through the hot weather. In State Stocks the dealings ruled in favor of better prices, and there is a further advance of 1 ℘ cent. established in Missouris, and a rise of 2 ℘ cent. in Tennessees. Among the Railway Bonds the mortgages of the Erie Company all recovered somewhat the decline early in the week, the first issue selling at 85, while Illinois Centrals fell back to 83 ℘ cent. from the extreme advance of Saturday week. The Federal Fives continue inactive at 104 ℘ cent.

The Money market was ½@1 ℘ cent. easier on long date Discounts at the close of the week, owing to the comparatively light offering of strictly prime paper. The selection of 30@60 days' prime acceptances, is also limited. The terms at Bank are 6 to 7 ℘ cent. 30 days to 3 months, and with outside lenders, 7 to 8 ℘ cent. 3 to 6 months. The modification from the somewhat higher pretensions during the previous fortnight while the Specie shipments ran so high, is owing, in a good measure, to the caution with which our first-class merchants enter upon new engagements, rather than to increased facilities at Bank. In proof of this it will probably be seen this afternoon that the Bank Loans have voluntarily run off to the extent of $1,200,000 or $1,500,000 additional to the four millions liquidated the previous fortnight. Demand loans, among the Stock and Money Brokers, range as before, 5 to 6 ℘ cent. There was a good demand for Money in this way on Friday, when 5½@6 ℘ cent. was paid, but on Saturday 5 ℘ cent. was again accepted from the old Brokers. *Exchange closed steady for Banking bills* 110¼@110½ at 60 days' sight and 110¾@110⅞ at sight on London. The 60 day bills are made somewhat preferable again by the improved facility and cheaper terms for discounting them in London.

The foreign news by the Quebec steamer was publicly known in the Street, on Saturday, to the extent of the quotations for Cotton and the English Funds, before 1 o'clock, and the fact that a bloody and unfortunate action in Italy had taken place was in private hands about the same hour, though not made public until 2½ o'clock. The necessity of thus keeping back from the Press, or the bulletin boards of the Press, important telegraphic news for several hours, when the steamer arrives at Quebec, or Halifax, or Cape Race, is not exactly appreciated by the public, nor its fairness, in any sense, or upon any pretext, conceded. We notice the subject once more to call the attention of the Agent of the Associated Press to the signal favor which he would do the business public by anticipating the private dispatches which will occasionally find their way into the Street, or on the Corn or Cotton Exchange, to victimize those who rely upon the Press for the earliest information. We can speak the more timely in the present instance because, fortunately, the War news, on Saturday, failed to do mischief to the market, and, of course, failed to work profit to those who were exclusively in possession of it.

We have received from Mr. Anastasius Nicholas, the publisher of a Bank-note Reporter in this City, a categorical denial of the charge, through the Boston *Traveller*, of attempting to blackmail one of the country banks of New England. It is as follows:

"I state (says Mr. N.) that I have never written that bank, nor have I made any application, directly or indirectly, to the Weare Bank, or any of its officers or agents, for money, for any purpose whatever; *neither am I connected with any of the parties named* in the article, or connected with them in the publication of any Bank-note Reporter, or in any other business. I simply published in my Bank-note Reporter what I believed to be true, and still so believe."

Mr. Nicholas also writes an impertinent note, complaining of a single day's delay in the publication of his "explanation," which we pass over without further notice than to say that we had the best banking authority in this City—backed by a letter from the Suffolk Bank of Boston—for all that we have said or done in the premises.

The Reporter of Mr. Nicholas *was* "named" in the article which we copied, and we now leave the question of veracity between them. We recopy the first paragraph, that there may be no mistake, so far as we are concerned:

From the Boston Traveller.

Some months ago the Weare Bank of Hampton Falls, N. H., were notified that a demand had been made by Anastasius Nicholas, of No. 79 Wall-street, New-York City, that $1,000 should be deposited in a designated place in that City, or the Bank would be discredited. This demand was refused, and soon "Nicholas' Reporter" appeared, with an article cautioning the public against bills of the Weare Bank, in language best calculated to damage the institution.

It will be remembered that some months ago every effort of the Minnesota financiers to place the Bonds of that young State, to be issued for Railway purposes, on the New-York market, fell through for want of a substantial basis of credit and informality, if not invalidity of issue. The latter defect was first made known from Minnesota, where the subject had been brought before the Courts, and all subsequent efforts at explanation or remedy failed to induce this market to entertain any part of the $5,000,000 loan, until new legislation is had, and no guards thrown around the security both in respect to taxation upon the people to pay the interest with unfailing regularity, and to the primary acknowledgment of the debt and the manner of its creation by another vote of the people. It was deemed equally important to the safety of the creditor and the good faith and interest of the people that no more Railway negotiation should be imposed upon the market under the guise of a Public Debt of the State. Under these circumstances, we are surprised to learn from the Chicago *Press and Tribune* that

"Up to this time there have been issued to the railroad companies, as we are informed, *State bonds to the value of about $2,500,000*. Some of these bonds have been deposited as collateral security for the loan of money at from *twenty to twenty-five per cent.* of their face. Some of them have been paid over to professional lobby agents, some have been paid to retiring Directors, to get them out of Boards where other men were wanted, and some—about $300,000—have been used as a banking basis at ninety-five cents on the dollar. There is no evidence that a single bond has ever been sold. While bonds of the State of Minnesota issued for other purposes were worth $1 07 in the New-York market, capitalists there refused to touch the new batch loaned to the railroads at any price whatever. If thrown upon Wall-street without reserve there is no probability that they would realize ten cents on the dollar. Yet here is a circulation of nearly $300,000, forming the chief currency of Minnesota, based upon bonds of this character, valued at ninety-five cents on the dollar. It was the intention of the plunderers to issue currency for the whole batch of $5,000,000 bonds as fast as received from the State. In ordinary times perhaps they would have succeeded in doing so; but under the influence of continual financial depression the bubble has burst, sooner than they had expected, and it is to be hoped that the game is not only blocked, but that it will stay blocked."

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday says of Coal:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 35,653 06—by canal 43,544 03—for the week 79,197 09 tons against 63,775 tons for the corresponding week last year. The published advance in the prices of toll and freights to take effect on the 1st of July, by our transporting Companies, has stimulated the trade to some extent, but prices remain without change. Our table is complete this week from all the Anthracite Regions, except Wyoming South, from which we give the estimate only, but it is nearly correct. The increase in Anthracite so far, sums up 609,360 tons, and we feel confident that the market will take a further increase of from 300,000 to 400,000 tons, which will make the increase amount to about one million tons this year. This is a very heavy increase in a single year, but it must be recollected that in 1857 the supply was diminished 329,000 tons, and in 1858 the increase over 1857 was only 59,800 tons. The growing scarcity of wood, the substitute of coal for wood as fuel in locomotives, together with the extremely low rates at which it has been sold for the last two years, all of which causes have tended to diffuse its use to a much greater extent than heretofore, and hence the increased demand which now exists for this species of fuel."

In regard to the crops in Ohio the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday reports:

"Observations during an absence of three or four days in the country, have impressed us favorably regarding the crop prospects. In the southern portion of Clermont County, to which our trip was chiefly confined, wheat was not injured in the slightest degree by frost, though it was sufficiently severe to cut down the corn. Farmers with whom we conversed, are unanimously of the opinion that the yield of wheat will be better in that section, both as regards quantity and quality, than for several years past. Corn has recovered entirely from the effects of the frost. Fields that looked bare and unpromising on Saturday, presented a thrifty appearance on Wednesday, owing to timely and copious rains which fell at intervals, during Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. This crop promises a heavy yield. Potatoes have also recovered, and are looking very well. Oats are short, and the hay crop will also be largely deficient. Of apples, the yield will be about one-fourth of an average. In other sections of the same county hay and oats promise a larger yield, the Spring having been more favorable. The Clermont farmers were quite as much concerned for the safety of the wheat and corn, after the frost of the 5th, as those of other sections from which discouraging reports were received at first; but they are now well satisfied with the prospects, with the exception of oats and hay. So far as regards wheat and corn, leaving out Northeastern Ohio, the prospects in Clermont, judging from reports received within the last few days, are a fair indication of the condition of the crops of the Middle Western States. With favorable weather hereafter, the crop of corn in Ohio and Indiana will be the largest ever grown; and in the aggregate, wheat will be a full average—the heavy yield in some places, with the increased breadth of land occupied generally, making up for the deficiency in the sections where the frost did most injury."

There is more activity in Land Warrants. Thompson Brothers quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre....	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre....	86	90
120 acres, per acre....	73	76
160 acres, per acre....	83	86

The business of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the year ending April 30, 1859, was as follows:

For Passengers....	$465,537 45
For Freight, Mails, &c....	312,618 20
Total....	$967,155 65
Running expenses for the same period....	383,699 73
Net earnings....	$414,455 92

The earnings are $132,096 81 less than for the preceding year. The net result is equal to 7 ℘ cent. upon the Funded Debt of $3,842,720, and a surplus to the income account of $145,465 or about 4 ℘ cent. in the capital stock.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. June 11.	Loans. June 4.	Specie. June 11.	Specie. June 4.
Citizens' Bank..	4,196,429	4,462,949	3,592,416	3,593,856
Canal Bank....	1,378,232	1,309,315	1,244,461	1,262,616
Louisiana....	2,052,764	2,155,695	3,088,609	3,185,604
Louisiana State.	4,274,567	4,365,950	1,130,658	1,120,128
Mech. & Trad...	886,270	936,923	665,453	664,491
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,135,413	1,183,148	727,064	719,125
Southern Bank..	273,965	180,695	248,895	259,768
Union Bank....	1,067,866	1,100,091	497,410	543,275
Merchants' Bank	576,345	611,294	326,150	359,326
Crescent City...	967,100	992,914	236,159	306,884
Bank of America	1,070,749	1,060,906	560,817	522,756
Total....	17,889,718	18,350,752	14,196,040	14,587,827
	Decrease..	$461,034	Decrease..	$389,787

Banks.	Circulation. June 11.	Circulation. June 4.	Deposits. June 11.	Deposits. June 4.
Citizens' Bank..	4,122,590	4,188,575	4,414,969	4,649,437
Canal Bank....	1,202,263	1,204,067	1,059,735	1,085,264
Louisiana....	971,269	988,269	4,331,250	4,466,078
Louisiana State.	2,775,360	2,880,680	5,071,273	5,114,760
Mech. & Traders'	394,325	400,950	912 828	821,922
Bk. of N. Orleans	666 805	670,850	999,420	911 931
Southern Bank..	268,705	271,860	356 736	383,399
Union Bank....	584,405	603,810	1,005 450	1,067,289
Merchants' Bank	386,510	389,885	535 286	762,928
Crescent City...	217,425	216,110	379,676	451,791
Bank of America	336,515	236,985	1,110,086	1,071,589
Total....	11,825,081	11,994,591	20,107,750	20,796 378
	Decrease..	$169,510	Decrease..	$688,628

Banks.	Exchange. June 11.	Exchange. June 4.	Due Dist. Banks. June 11.	Due Dist. Banks. June 4.
Citizens' Bank..	1,689,244	1,704,121	368,067	473 063
Canal Bank....	728,306	801,811	142,646	190,067
Louisiana....	859,703	860,773	636,218	576,114
Louisiana State..	887,341	930,890	402,402	426,799
Mech. and Trad..	400,084	328,860	26,940	30,828
B'k of N. Orleans	398,561	388,650	86,728	87,410
Southern Bank..	968,850	975,450	.....	.....
Union Bank....	269,233	316,661	206,860	209,080
Merchants' Bank	207,044	274,649	23 334	50,641
Crescent City....	.....	12,088	20,535	22,036
Bank of America	19,600	15,600	12,610	5,120
Total....	6,481,915	6,614,789	1,928,318	2,040,656
	Decrease..	$132,874	Decrease..	$112,338

Coal Trade—Week and Season.

Avenues.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad....	31,936	605,153	35,653	747,584
Schuylkill Canal....	31,839	290,333	43,544	408,298
Lehigh Valley Railroad	7,905	218,237	10,693	276,071
Lehigh Valley Canal....	28,542	196,301	31,818	257,829
Scranton South....	12,781	196,170	14,907	238,686
Scranton North....	3,415	49,991	5,340	67,130
Penn. Coal Co....	24,900	111,095	26,337	158,726
Delaware and Hud. Co.	14,826	67,830	21,709	113,679
Wyoming Canal, South	8,500	55,000	15,567	109,894
Wyoming Canal, North	—	—	—	5,460
Shamokin Region....	3 353	37,249	4,3[illegible]	53,963
Total Anthracite....	167,700	1,867,359	208,831	2,476,719
Broad Top....	701	35,236	2,788	55,438
Cumberland Coal....	4,023	190,920	9,203	203,218
Semi-Anth. and Bit..	4,724	226,155	11,990	258,656
Add Anthracite....	167,700	1,867,359	108,831	2,476,719
Total....	172 424	2,093,514	220,821	2,735,375

Real Estate....Saturday, June 18.

We resume, and conclude, to-day, our report of the Thwing Estate.

One lot on the northwest corner of Sixty-second-street and Third-avenue, D. B. Taylor, $4,600. Two lots adjoining, Robert Gomez, $2,850 each. The next, 32 feet 6 inches front, 27 feet 8 inches rear, same, $3,525.

One lot on the northeast corner of Eightieth-street and Tenth-avenue, 26 feet 2 inches by 100 feet, Adon Smith, $1,260. The next, same, $860.

One lot on the northeast corner of Eighty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, 25 feet 6½ inches by 120 feet, D. Thurston by F. A. Gunn, $1,525. Four lots north side of Eighty-first-street, 250 feet west of Fourth avenue, F. A. Gunn, $815 each. Four lots on the south side, directly opposite the above, same, $840 each.

One lot on the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, 25 feet by 113 feet, Geo. W. Welch, $5,650. One lot adjoining, same size, same buyer, $3,050. These lots are in the heart of Yorkville, and covered with buildings, renting for $260 and taxes.

One lot on the south side of Ninety-third-street, 208 feet 10½ inches east of Fifth-avenue, $1,300. Next, $1,300. Next, $1,230. Next, $1,200. Together, 102 feet 2½ inches front by 100 feet 8 inches deep. A. C. Dayton by Thos. E. Tomlinson. Also two lots, north side of Ninety-second-street, exactly in rear of the last two abovenamed, same buyer, $1,310 each.

One lot on the south-east corner of Ninety-sixth-street and Third-avenue, N. O'Connell, $1,475. Next, three adjoining, A. C. Baxter as above, $[illegible] each.

One lot opposite, on the north-east corner of the same, 100 feet street and avenue, Thos. Hay, $1,200. The next three adjoining, same, $740 each. Two lots in the [illegible] Ninety-sixth-street, same, $465 each.

The right, title and interest only of the Thwing estate to the whole front west side of Second-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, was bought—the Ninety-sixth-street half by Clarkson Crolius, at $35 each lot, and the Ninety-seventh-street half by H. Galpin, at $30 each. This property is claimed to be owned by Allen Hay.

The entire front on the west side of Avenue A between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, irregular depth, say 18 feet 1 inch on One Hundred and Seventeenth street, 87 feet 11 inches on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and 171 feet deep, near the centre of the block, some old road or lane being in the rear. Counting north, F. A. Gunn bought the first three at $575, $580, and $600. T. E. Stewart the next two at $710 and $815. Peter A. Lehman the next for $810. Jeremiah Pangburn the next for $765. And Lehman the corner for $760.

Four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, Gunn, $365 each.

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth-street and Eleventh-avenue. Stewart, $615.

One lot on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth-street and Second-avenue, about 75 feet deep. Saml. P. Patterson, $665.

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Eleventh-avenue. J. Pangburn, $655. Next three adjoining. S. N. & E. Combs, $480 each.

These concluded the sale; and the prices indicate the feeling of real estate men at the present time.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold seven lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 75 feet east of Sixth-avenue, each 25 feet front and rear, except one lot, which is but 20 feet in width, all full in depth, for $2,500 each.

Also, seven lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 246 feet east of Sixth-avenue, each 25 feet front and rear, full in depth, for $18,000.

We have learned from other sources that the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company purchased the above 14 lots, as also the six lots reported in Saturday's Times by the same brokers on Sixth-avenue, adjoining the fourteen lots, for a future dépôt, in case they might want one.

Mr. John McCrave has sold one four-story brick dwelling, with store, on the east side of Ninth-avenue, known as No. 322, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; house 18 by 50, lot 100 feet deep. Sold for $8,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 18—6 P. M.

Flour market quiet, and prices a shade lower; sales of the day 1,000 bbls., at $5 75 for State, from Chicago Spring Wheat; $6 50 for Extra State, from Club Wheat; $6 75@$7 for Extra Wisconsin; $7@$7 37 for good to choice Extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 50@$7 75 for Double Extras. Wheat dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bushels White Indiana at $1 50; 500 bushels choice White Kentucky at $1 90. Corn dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bushels prime at 73c., and 5,500 bushels fair at 71½c., market closing dull, with no buyers at over 70c. Rye firm; sales 500 bushels at $1 05. Oats plenty and dull; sales 7,000 bushels Western on private terms, but not over 45c.

Oswego, Saturday, June 18—6 P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a material concession in prices would have to be made in order to effect sales of any importance. Nothing doing, beyond retail lots, including Red Indiana at $1 61. Corn in limited demand; sales 2,000 bushels Illinois at 78c. Oats nominally at 46c.@47c. Canal Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports*—14,600 bush. Wheat, 11,000 bush. Corn. No shipments of Flour or Grain by Canal.

Cincinnati, Saturday, June 18.

Flour—Holders exhibit a better feeling, but prices are unchanged, at $6 85@$6 90 for superfine. Wheat active. Whisky dull at 25¼c. Provisions unchanged.

New-Orleans, Friday, June 17.

Cotton unchanged. Sales, to-day, 300 bales at 11¼c.@11½c. Sales of the week 13,100 bales. Receipts of the week 2,500 bales, against 6,500 last year. Exports from this port to date 1,700,000 bales. Stock in port 76,500 bales. Wheat steady. Coffee steady; sales of the week 3,000 bags at 11¼c.@11½c. Stock in port 37,000 bags. Freights advanced to ⅜d. Exchange on New-York 1@1¼; at sight do. ¼@⅜ ℘ cent.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Saturday*—$1,500 City 6s, C. & P., 96¾; $1,000 do. New, 100¾; $200 do., C. & P., New, 100¾; $1,100 City Railroad 6s, 96¾; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, 96; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, 31½; $500 Camden and Amboy 6s, '67, 84; $1,000 Morris Canal 6s, 86¾; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 10s, 90; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 73; $3,000 do., '70, 80; 3 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 122½; 15 Morris Canal Preferred, 108; 3 Lehigh Valley Railroad, 49; 400 Reading Railroad, 20¾; 5 do., 20¾; 10 Second and Third-st. Railroad, 47; 50 Minehill Railroad, 57½; 225 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18; 46 Man. and Mechanics' Bank, 26¾; 74 Mechanics' Bank, 26¾.

Closing Prices—United States, 5s, '74, 103¾; Philadelphia 6s, 95¾@96¾; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 96¾@96⅞; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100½@100¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 91¾@92; Reading Railroad, 20¾@20⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 79@80½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 92@94; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 72@73; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾@40; Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mort. 6s, 87@90; Morris Canal Consolidated, 63¾@64; Morris Canal Preferred, 108@—; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71@73; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 75@80; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8½@9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 18@18¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7@8; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 70@72; Williamsport and Elmira 2d mort., 44@45; Long Island Railroad, 10¼@10½; Lehigh Coal and Navigat'n, 47¾@48¼; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¼@8½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 62¾@64; North Pennsylvania 10s, 88@89; Catawissa Railroad, 4@6; Catawissa 1st Mortgage Bonds, 50½@51½; Frankford and Southwark Railroad, 67@—; Second and Third streets Railroad, —@47½; Race and Vine street Railroad, 45@—.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leaves	For
John Bell....	June	21....	Quebec....	Glasgow.
Africa....	June	22....	New-York....	Liverpool
Argo....	June	23....	New-York....	Galway.
North Briton....	June	25....	Quebec....	Liverpool
Fulton....	June	25....	New-York....	Southa'n.
Europa....	June	29....	Boston....	Liverpool
Saxonia....	July	1....	New-York....	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen....	July	2....	New-York....	Southa'n.
Kangaroo....	July	2....	New-York....	Queenst'n
Anglo Saxon....	July	2....	Quebec....	Liverpool
Persia....	July	6....	New-York....	Liverpool
Glasgow....	July	6....	New-York....	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Ocean Queen....	June	8....	Southa'n....	New-York
Kangaroo....	June	8....	Liverpool....	New-York
Persia....	June	11....	Liverpool....	New-York
Glasgow....	June	11....	Glasgow....	New-York
Bremen....	June	14....	Southamp'n.	New-York
Nova Scotian....	June	15....	Liverpool....	Quebec.
Bavaria....	June	15....	Southamp'n.	New-York
Arabia....	June	18....	Liverpool....	Boston.
City of Baltimore.	June	22....	Liverpool....	New-York
Vanderbilt....	June	22....	Southamp'n.	New-York
Canadian....	June	22....	Liverpool....	Quebec.
Asia....	June	25....	Liverpool....	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Star of the West...	June	20....	New-York....	Aspinwall
North Star....	June	20....	New-York....	Aspinwall
Jasper....	June	27....	New-Orleans.	Minatitlan

FOR HAVANA.

Quaker City....	June	22....	New-York....	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the South, from Savannah—Mrs. Wood and 2 daughters, N. Staples, lady and child, Miss Julia Warner, G. A. Arnold, Mrs. Harris, Geo. Green, Saml. Fox, Wm. De Courcey, C. H. Williams, J. H. Stevenson, Robt. Stevenson, T. C. Thorne, O C. Smith, W. Peck, lady and child, O. Palmer, lady and child, B. Underdown and lady, Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Ann Splugeon, Jas. White, Jas. A. Smith, Saml. Johnson, W. Johnson, Jno. E. Dillion, Robt. A. Beers, T. T. Chase, W. S. Carver, Marshall Davis, M. Snideyer, M. Peyser, S. Peyser, H. H. Taber and lady, C. Shaff, J. Hollan, Miss Wells, E. Hull, Mrs. McLaren, W. O. Northrup, C. A. Bailey, J. E. Ripley, T. Wightman, Miss Dickson, Miss Chase, and 22 in the steerage—Total, 76.

In bark Mary Frances, from Buenos Ayres—H. Schlesinger, V. Piper, Francis Marvin.

In brig A. Peters, from Trinidad—Chas. Brakler, Alex. Lendot, Antoine Perret, Louise Perret.

In schr. Albert Field, from Bermuda—J. Field, Mrs. Tapp and 2 children, Miss C. Lough, Miss J. Grant, S. E. Butts, G. F. Lough.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool—Y. G. Young, New-York; F. Draper, Capt. J. Watkins, St. Louis; John Morton and lady, Mr. Morewood and lady, 5 children and nurse, Miss Hutton, Miss Guila, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Isabella Clifford, Savannah; Mrs. Whitford, Mrs. Backham, Miss Dane, Robt. Wardland and lady, A. Fullerton, Savannah; N. Butterly, Capt. Moller, Wm. Dickson, W. Waugh, Philadelphia; W. M. Smith and son, Walter Park, Andrew Reid, Nicholas Jacobus, John Liermonths, Thos. Clayton, Philadelphia; Capt. W. A. Ellis, Dr. Carey, lady and daughter, the Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. Saml. Caires, Baltimore; David Young, A. Ansaldo, W. T. Shannon, lady and 2 children, Philadelphia; John B. Toulmin and lady, New-York; G. A. Sutherland, F. C. Wamberdie, W. H. Ash, A. P. Saresce, L. L. Beauford, James Kirkpatrick, Wm. Malady, Mr. Porteus, P. Starr, Mrs. F. Pinchon and child, New-York; Mrs. Mann and child, B. H. Y. Davenport and lady, Col. A. Lecrant, Dr. O. Girard, Philadelphia; Geo. Ciggs, W. J. C. Bschman, Miss A. Davenport, Miss Agnes Davenport, J. M. Bailey, the Rev. S. D. Phelps, James Phelps, W. H. Catliffe, San Francisco; H. D. Colquhoun, of London; Wm. Malady, Mr. Porter, D. Samaniego, G. Vaughan, A. P. Mann, Jose Maria Aguilar, Manuel Aguilar, R. M. Mellis, P. P. Beaumont and lady, New-York; W. E. Robinson and lady, New-York; John Sawyer, W. Jackson, New-York; Capt. J. M. Palmer, A. D. Chapin, A. M. Gardner, Mr. Bistoun, St. Thomas; Miss Annie Smith, L. B. Bates, J. C. Pugh, Jos. Sellers, the Rev. S. Easton, the Rev. J. McGill, Thos. Stinson, Miss Julia Robbins, Miss Fanny Robbins—Cabin 130, steerage 150.

In steamship Ariel, for Southampton and Havre—Mme. Laboree, Mme Poinsot and two servants, S. Boutinon, of California; Mr. Sheppenberg, Mr. Jones, Mr. Perez, lady, two servants and two infants, of Havana; Mr. Voisin, Mme. Voisin, of Philadelphia; Miss Rosa Bandly, Pennsylvania; A. Bandelari, A. Carli, Col. P. St. George Cook, U. Michelmann, Illinois; Capt. Cochran, Mrs. F. Laurent, B. W. Cary Maneff, of New-York; John Roberts, of Mobile; Dr. C. C. Grice, Dr. Merrick, J. Brodenable, Wm. Cruppel; Mr. Ely, Mr. Fiamme, of New-Orleans; John Wood, A. Bohner, New-Jersey; S. Curry, John Fogg, Maximilian Switzer, of N. S.; J. J. Young, of N. J.; Mr. Lawrence, of N. Y.; Jasper Fornie, Mr. Fallow, of Boston, Jas. McIntosh and lady, Mr. Riviere, Mr. LeRoy, Miss Elizabeth Aves, Madam Negrames, Capt. Seymour, U. S. A.; Melvin S. Hatch, Chas. Frank, Mrs. Daniel Chapman and daughter, of Boston, Mrs. Harriett, Miss, and Mr. Ciafullis, Mrs. E. Delley and boy; F. J. Harpers, Newark; M. Gross, Montreal; J. Bernard, Mrs. Brattan, Brooklyn; Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. E. Flynn, D. Saux, Mrs. D. Saux, Mrs. E. Crior, F. Boissin, wife and daughter, G. Barton, wife and two children; Mr. Meyer, J. Damond, G. Renebek, M. Paon, France; H. Low, F. Cavet, C. Rouger, A. Borkner, E. Le Breton, Mrs. A. Fagan, Marie Guerran, M. Kremer, Caroline Lorey Alonso, Peter Smetadt and son, Port au Prince; Charles Caillier, Jules Delmater, Paul Dunages, F. Gaspe, Mrs. Julia Honsebach, lady and children, Dominique Canbin, Jean Abadie, Francis Jean, G. Harriman, [illegible]champ, Mr. Roux, Mr. Jean-din, Mme. Lachent and two children, Maria [illegible], Dominico Marini, Graciano Convelli, John [illegible], Mr. Clein, Mr. Gu[illegible] and wife, Mrs. [illegible], Mr. Walter, G. Opeilli, A. Jeannin, J. Reynolds and wife, Boston; C. Herold, Mr. Leahey, Mr. Verley, Pottan Bart, Jacob Gomer, C. Wurts, J. Danegur, Mrs. Baer, J. Dubois, A. Meyer, Bernhard Fischer, E. Shear, Miss Fein—total, 125.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—Mr. Parland, B. L. Rugg, Mrs. Bradford and daughter, Capt. C. P. Jervey, C. H. Lands, Mrs. Yancey, Miss Yancey, G. Hildebrandt, Dr. F. S. Bradley, Mrs. Bart, two Masters Hampton, Miss Yancey, Mrs. Beeman, Mrs. Hall and servant, Miss Garvin, J. P. Garvin and lady, Dr. Hamilton, A. Caroline, Thos. Hopkins, A. Steele, Mrs. Kennerly, J. Remington, Mr. May, lady and child, E. Schroeder, lady and daughter, E. Dennis, Mr. Fox, D. Thompson, E. Wilcox, A. Fisher, J. Small, W. S. Dixon, J. N. Conklin, C. C. Bells, J. Montgomery, A. K. Lathrop.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—C. H. McCullough, P. Lowry, P. Mooney, C. Bradley, August Friend, George Millhiser, S. A. Wilson, S. Wilsinski, C. H. Cornell, E. Post, S. H. Read, John Peterson, F. B. Asten, B. Fauth, James Spellman, Samuel Sarwright, John Torney, John McMahon, John Lowe, John Corprew, Wm. Corprew, Miss E. Rosenbaum, Miss C. Guggenheim, Mrs. Alcot, H. Riddick, G. Leighton and lady, and 17 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	4 29	Sun sets....	7 34	Moon rises....	10 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	10 51	Gov. Island..	11 40	Hell Gate....	1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Clifton, Williams, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Juliette, Sinclair, Valparaiso and Callao, Wm. Hardon; Gutenburg, (Ham.,) Johansen, St. John, N. B., L. E. Amsinck; Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Robena, Martin, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Oasis, Beals, Callao, Alfred Ladd & Co.; Cobenian, (Br.,) Gibson, St. Stephen's, H. & F. W. Meyer; Montezuma, Hammond, Antigua, T. T. Dwight.

Brigs Breeze, Outerbridge, Kingston, Ja., L. E. Amsinck; Thos. Smith, Smith, Liverpool, N. S., ——; Porto Plata, Hachtman, Porte Plata, Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt; Sprite, Price, Cape Verde, C. W. Swift.

Schooners Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown & De Rossett; Presto, Moss, Fernandina, Dibble & Bunce; American Belle, Chase, Boston, J. W. McKee; Gulnare, Griffin, Arroyo, ——; A. Chase, Brevoot, St. Martins, Post & Small; S. E. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; John Boston, Lingo, Savannah, Brunson & Tallman; H. P. Cushing, Stanley, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; A. Steele, Hall, Norwich, Post & Small; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah June 15, with mdse. and passengers to Saml. L. Mitchill & Son. Friday, 17th, 6 A. M., 20 miles N. of Hatteras, signaled steamship Marion; 8:00 A. M., signaled the Alabama, for Savannah.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark L. D. Carver, Damon, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Saw brig S. G. Adams going in.

Barkentine Matagorda, Luther, Port Ewen, with coal, bound to Boston.

Brig Wm. Mason, (of Castine,) Gardner, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Bay State, Vesell, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Bark M. E. Trout, (of Lincolnville,) Ames, Turk's Island 10 ds., with salt to Metcalf & Duncan. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig A. Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Hollingland, Trinidad, Cuba, May 31, with sugar to G. & E. J. Peters. Had light winds the entire passage.

Schr. Entire, Demerest, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Pocomoke, Duffy, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Mason Barbour, (of New-Orleans,) Thompson, Laguna, via Sisal, (Mex.,) 20 ds., with logwood to A. Pratt. 12th inst., lat. 24 20, lon. 79 [illegible], spoke schr. Ephraim & Ann, 6 ds. from Mobile for Baltimore; same day, exchanged signals with ship [illegible], 16th inst., spoke brig Isaac Carver, from Charleston, for Halifax. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, (of New-Haven,) Bradford, Eleuthera 12th inst., with pineapples to order. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Charlotte Minerva, (Br.,) Johnson, Cat Island June 12, with fruit to J. Rusen.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. My Rover, Lewis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with pine lumber to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglass, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Albert Field, (of Taunton,) Phillips, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Forest, Emery, Rockland 4 ds., lime to master.

Schr. Richard Law, ——, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. W. to N. W.

Arrived....Sunday, June 19.

U. S. bark Release, Lieut. Com. Wm. A. Parker, Montevideo 50 ds.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Grampus, (of Belfast,) Cunningham, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to master. 12th inst., in co. with brig Rainbow, for Boston.

Bark Seventeenth of May, (Norw.,) Dallanan, Havre 49 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark Mary Frances, Stickney, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Thos. Bigney & Co.

Brig A. P. Swett, (of Bath,) Howes, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. On the 17th, was struck by lightning, which carried away the fore-topgallant and royal masts, also doing other damage.

Brig Flying Eagle, Foster, Curacoa 11 ds., with wood, hides, &c., to Kolff & Pearsalls. 18th inst., off Absecom, saw a yawl-boat, painted black, with a yellow streak.

Brig Ida D. Rogers, Rogers, Curacoa June 1, with salt, hides, &c., to Dovale & Co. The bark Eagle, Ingham, for New-York, sld. same day. 15th inst., lat. 35, lon. 58, saw a hermaphrodite brig showing a white signal, with two black circles, sig. S. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Ellwood, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton and rice to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. J. H. Burdett, Worth, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Sheldon & Martin.

Schr. T. Crammer, Huntley, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Providence.

Schr. Mary Ann, Rowen, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Providence.

Schr. Oriole, Ramer, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Fall River.

Schr. S. H. Shedrick, Williams, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. J. Lockwood, Truitt, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. C. Carroll, Pratt, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Providence.

Schr. Annie Taylor, Wells, Hartford 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Louisa, Smith, Elizabethport, coal, bd. East.

WIND—During the day, S.

Below.

Bark John Henry, from Havana.

Bark John Benson.

Schr. Old Dominion, (3 masts,) from Havana.—All three by pilot boat George Steers.

Prussian bark Telegraph, from Shields.

Sailed.

On Friday—Steamship Philadelphia, for Havana and New-Orleans.

On Saturday—Steamships Ariel, for Southampton and Havre; City of Washington, for Liverpool; Florida, Montgomery, for Savannah; Nashville, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

Miscellaneous.

There are two schooners bound east ashore at Pot Rock, (Hell Gate.) One is known to be the G[illegible] Hallock, loaded with coal. The other is supposed to be the Amelia, of Taunton. Both have sunk, and [illegible] has lost her flying jib-boom. Neither of them [illegible].

The ship Bolton, wrecked on the 16th inst. [illegible] Machias, was an A 1 vessel of 890 tons register, built at Bath in 1856 by Houghton Bros., and was a valuable ship. She was fully insured.

Newport, June 18—The schr. J. W. Lindsey, Capt. Ferris, from New-York for Laguna, with a cargo of railroad iron, in heavy weather, on Friday, sprung a leak. A survey has been held, and a few butts found open, easy of access. She will not discharge cargo, and probably will sail in two days.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Notice to Mariners.

Information has been received by E. G. W. Blunt, New-York, that the light-house on the Great Isaacs is ready to be lighted, and orders will undoubtedly be received from England to light it immediately.

New-York, June 18, 1859.

Spoken, &c.

Diligence—bark, from Cardenas for Portland, June 15, off Cape Hatteras.

Frank Flint—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, June 11, lat. 27, lon. 79 40.

Ik Marvel—schr., of Norwich, from Savannah for New-York, June 15, lat. 33 27, lon. 77 30.

Johanne—Bremen bark, 37 ds. from Bremen for Baltimore, June 17, Barnegat bearing W. by S.—(By pilot-boat Geo. Steers.)

John Henry—bark, of Portsmouth, &c. N. H., 16th inst., lat. 39, lon. 70 30.

Masoni—brig, of Searsport, from Havana for Portland, Me., June 16, lat. 38 20, lon. 73 40.

Spoken by pilot-boat Ellwood Walter, No. 3—June 18, off Barnegat, Bremen bark Elizabeth, from Bremen for Philadelphia, 38 ds. out. 17th, off Cape May, Bremen bark J. C. Borgstedt, from Bremen for Baltimore, 39 ds. out.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—March 30, Empire, at Melbourne; 31st, Shakespeare, at do.; April 3, ——, Hoed, at do.; 6th, Hussar, at do.; March 10, Manhattan, at Sydney, N. S. W.; April 5, Lizzie Spalding, at do.; June 1, J. H. Hascherne, at Trieste; 4th, Kepler, at Marseilles; 3d, at Portsmouth, [illegible]; 6th, Blondell, at do.

Arrived from New-Orleans—June 3, Wm. Nelson, at Helvoet; 3d, Anne Kimball, at Queenstown; 4th, Midas and Cambria, at Liverpool; Cornelia, Ellen Stewart, and Hereyborn, at do.; Oriana, Kate Hays, and Mr. Active, at do.; 7th, Ocean Monarch, at do.; Marion, J. Franklin, Columbia, Mornington, and Laurel, at do.; 6th, Mobile, at Deal.

Arrived from Savannah—June 4, Mary Bangs, at Sunderland; 5th, Rome, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—June 2, Virgil, at St. Nazaire.

Sailed for New-York—March 29, Alexander, from Melbourne; May 4, Martha, from Bombay; June 4, A. C. Robbins, from Dublin; Nesmith, James Foster, Mary C. Day, B. S. Kimball, and Kelom, from Liverpool; 5th, F. Sherman, from do.; 3d, Allan Kerr, from Sully.

Memorandum.—The Anne Buckslan, from Singapore for Boston, put into Mauritius, on the 1st of April. She landed her cargo, and was repaired.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, June 13, brig Princess Royal, for New-York 14th. The schrs. Will o' the Wisp and [illegible] sld. for do. 11th.

THE TURF.
FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS.
The second match between Flora Temple and Princess, for $5,000, two mile heats in harness, play or pay, to be trotted on the Eclipse Course, will take place on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Good day and good track. To start precisely at four o'clock. A stand reserved for ladies accompanied by gentlemen.
C. DICKINSON, Secretary.

TO REPORTERS.—WANTED—AN [illegible] gent Reporter, to take charge of the local [illegible] of a new Republican paper, to be started [illegible] about the 1st of August next. Address, with [illegible] THE DIAL, No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible]